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評論報

China *Monthly Review*

PPCC National Committee
Meeting

Y. C. Tu

MINORITY RACES IN KWEICHOW

Fei Hsiao-Tung

NOTES FROM SZECHUEN

Earl Willmott

THE WAR IN KOREA

**POW "Massacre"—X'mas Messages
from Prisoners—US Planes Bomb
POW Camp—New List of Prisoners**

DECEMBER 1951

¥ 6,500

SPORTS IN NEW CHINA

With liberation has come a rise in sports. Schools, unions, state and private firms, government offices, military units, virtually all organizations now have their own basketball, volleyball, soccer-football and other sport teams.

With this new trend toward mass participation, there have been fundamental changes in the nature of sports events. The emphasis is now on good teamwork and clean playing, rather than on centering play around a few individual stars and on winning by any and all means.



Above: Before the opening game of a soccer tournament in Shanghai's new Hongken Park soccer stadium, captains of the Shanghai and Chekiang teams exchange souvenir silk banners.



Left: A tense moment in a tournament game between the Shanghai and Shantung teams.



Right: Part of the crowd which filled the 30,000-seat Hongken Park stadium watching a game between the Shanghai and Nanking teams.



LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

COMMON SENSE

To the Editor:

The Truman Administration has been trying to do things against the time and tide of the day. In the face of the intense desire of the peoples of the world for peace, the American government is sabotaging the cease-fire talks in Korea, arbitrarily signing a unilateral peace treaty with Japan and rearming Germany and Japan.

Recently with her seduction of the two British dominions, New Zealand and Australia, America has openly come out against the highest interests of the British Empire.

Let us hope that the common sense of the common people of America will prevail and that the warmongering policy of their government will soon be stopped.

S. Y. L. HU

Chungking

November 12, 1951

ATOM BOMB

To the Editor:

On October 6 Pravda published an interview with Stalin on the atom bomb. In his answer, Stalin pointed out clearly that the Soviet Union had made an experiment on the atom bomb and that his country will, in accord with the plan of defending its national security, continue to carry on experiments on atomic bombs.

This statement made by Stalin has stimulated the peace-loving peoples of the world, strengthened their confidence in the struggle against aggression and dealt the Wall Street warmongers a stunning blow.

Correction

In the biographical sketch which accompanied Dr. Tao Meng-ho's article on China's New Academia Sinica in last month's issue of the *Review*, we incorrectly referred to Dr. Tao as president of the Academia. Dr. Tao is one of the five vice-presidents. The president of the Academic Sinica is Kuo Mo-jo—Editor.

It is well known that in order to realize its ambitions of world domination, the US government has been active in manufacturing the atom bomb to use in a new global war.

Thus Stalin's statement is of great significance. It demonstrates clearly that the US no longer has a monopoly on the atom bomb, that the Soviet Union has constantly insisted on the international control of the atom weapon while the Americans have continued to oppose this proposal.

We peace-loving peoples of the world hold that atomic energy must be used for peaceful construction. We hold that any country that first uses the atom weapon as a means of mass massacre shall be the war criminal of the world.

YANG CHING HSIU

Tientsin

October 18, 1951

STUDENTS' WORK

To the Editor:

Many students from our university are now participating in the agrarian reform in northern Anhwei. When we arrived at Five Rivers Hsien the villagers came out en masse to greet us. This village was greatly damaged by the flooding of the Huai and Yellow rivers last year but since then dikes have been built and bumper crops were harvested.

For those of us from Shanghai this is a very new experience to see the life in the countryside and we know we will learn much in participating in the great struggle of land reform.

LEE RHUI JOEN

Fuhtan University

Shanghai

October 20, 1951

PEASANT GUESTS

To the Editor:

The "thank you" letter from the group of Suiyuan and Inner Mongolian peasants who stayed in our home the week they were in Tientsin for the Industrial and Native Products Exhibition said it was "out of their imagination and beyond their dreams to find a home thousands of li away." And it was as much out of ours that we should also find their living in our semi-foreign (American at that) family so friendly and natural, not to say interesting for us.

The neighbors had contributed beds and bedding and we had cleared two large rooms to accommodate eight. When the peasants arrived after midnight we were out to greet them with singing and flag-waving. Our nine-year-old son insisted on staying up to shoot fire-crackers to welcome them. They came in, single file, and went to bed. Before six the next morning we found them all up and out to a meeting though we hadn't heard a sound.

They walked back and forth for meals at the community dining hall set up for them. There was no muss and no fuss—everything they did by group, so quietly and orderly. Only when they held discussions did we hear their voices, and even when they had problems to settle we never once heard a voice raised. This in contrast to our family all shouting to one another at once. But toward the end of the week we found we

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Index December 1951

Editorial

The POW Massacre
Fiasco 275

Special Articles

POW Pictures 276
PPCC National Committee 278
Education in Korea 282
Letter from Kaifeng 285
Sian Report 287
Kweichow Minority Races 289
Silk Industry Prospers 295
POW Christmas Messages 300
Szechuen Notes 305
Art and Science in New China 308
A Labor Hero 311
US Planes Attack POW Camp. 314
Peking Roundup 321
Short Story 323

Special Features

Letters from the People 273
International Notes .. 297
China Notes 302

were also learning to keep our voices down.

Quietly self-assured and well-dressed they brought an atmosphere of dignified, good living to our home.

Besides spending several days at the Exhibition they saw at least one movie, one play (Mei Lan-fang), went on shopping tours of our department stores and to some of the factories. After each trip they discussed together how to put their new knowledge to practical use. They said new China under Chairman Mao's leadership was as different from the old China as day from night.

Many had never dreamed of ever seeing a city, and those who had would never have come again for such shabby treatment as they got under the Kuomintang. Now they were guests of honor in Tientsin. The biggest shops provided tea and a courteous information service for them.

When their week was over, the peasants had a group picture taken in front of the house. Our mayor sent each a farewell gift package containing cloth for their wives, a jacket, cigarettes, soap, towels, books, and toys and candy for the children. They were much impressed by these personal gifts.

Our children had become very attached to them too through games and stories together. My eight-year old daughter in fact was quite shaken when her "special friend" told her he must return to his own family and work in Inner Mongolia nor could he take her along!

We all hated to see them go; and apparently, judging from their letter, they had also felt quite at home with us.

BETTY CHANDLER CHANG

Tientsin
November -15, 1951

Changsha Conference

To the Editor:

The Second Meeting of the Second Session of the Changsha People's Representatives' Conference was held from October 28 through October 30. Four important reports were made at the conference regarding the work of the municipal government, the clearing up of the cases of counter-revolutionaries, the Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea Movement, and the carrying out of the new marriage law.

More than 60 percent of the population have signed patriotic pacts and this has served as an inspiration to increase production and do better work on the job.

The total sum contributed voluntarily to the campaign for planes and heavy equipment for the volunteers in Korea reached ¥12,000,000,000. The democratic reform movement has taken place in five trades and six important factories, such as the power plant, the automotive repair shop, and the Yu Hsiang Cotton Mill, where the influence of the feudal remnants had been deep-rooted.

In the KMT days the workers were exploited in various ways and were forced to pay their "big brothers" extra money, to buy expensive theater tickets, or to lend them money continuously in order to keep their jobs. Through this reform movement the workers have been educated to speak out their bitter experiences and to accuse the feudal elements who had battered on them. By getting rid of such rascals the workers have gained a sense of freedom and their production zeal has increased.

For a day and a half the delegates were divided into small groups in which they discussed in full the four reports and made many suggestions pertaining to municipal facilities such as how to install electricity for the low-income groups, and how to further aid the hospitals to meet present needs. In discussing the proposals, all the delegates unanimously upheld the national People's Political Consultative Conference's resolution on the movement to resist American imperialism and aid Korea.

The conference mapped out concrete plans for Changsha's citizens to carry out a seven point resolution. It was emphasized that education in patriotism and internationalism was of paramount importance. Twenty-one planes were scheduled to be donated by the end of November to the volunteers. A foundation is to be set up for the families of army-men and revolutionary martyrs to get them started in the field of production. Work units and visiting teams are to be organized to participate in both the agrarian reform and democratic reform movements.

On the final day, the speakers of 12 small groups presented their joint opinions in which they fully grasped the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. The delegates were composed of men and women from all walks of life with a common goal in mind—to build Changsha as a democratic and productive city in order to aid the camp of peace.

SOPHIA CHANG

Changsha
November 6, 1951

TEACHER LEARNS

To the Editor:

This summer I studied at the East China Revolutionary Academy in Hangchow. I am glad that I had the opportunity to go back to school, live among thousands of fellow students, listen to lectures and reports, and join in discussion forums. It was an experience well worth while, and I feel that it has helped me to better carry out my duties as a teacher in new China.

This fall term our middle school in Chiuchow has taken on a new appearance. We now have 900 students, most of whom are sons and daughters of farmers and workers. We have three types of classes: day school, night school and half-day school. Those who work in factories can take several hours of study in the afternoon or at night.

LIU TSE-WU

Chiuchow, Chekiang
November 9, 1951

OLD FRIEND

To the Editor:

I am quite delighted with the REVIEW. It is so complete in every detail, and you are to be congratulated on coming through all the turmoil of recent years, and now able to carry on in a wonderful way, and keep friends in the USA and elsewhere properly informed on affairs in the Far East.

Am now in my 82nd year and have followed developments over there with deep interest since the days of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and am now pleased to note that his widow is carrying on quite wonderfully in connection with new China. God give her, and all of you more power as the days go by.

I enjoy your editorials, and am completely sympathetic with all of it. May the forces of Peace prevail and increase in power throughout the world until final success of all their plans, and the people in control. I may not survive to witness the "break," but by 1953 the worst will be over.

J. P. M.

September 20, 1951
Long Beach, California

BLIND CAN STUDY

To the Editor:

Everything is not what it used to be in the new society. Under the Kuomintang reactionary regime, "going to school" was a matter only for the rich and members of the official class. Tens of thousands of youths were doomed to miss an education.

Since liberation it is just the opposite.

(Continued on Page 326)

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POW MASSACRE FIASCO

ON November 14 Colonel James Hanley, US Eighth Army Judge Advocate in Korea, formally charged the Chinese volunteers with massacring 2,643 "UN" prisoners of war during the past year.

The reasons behind Hanley's action were readily apparent. The armistice talks were approaching the question of war prisoners and the US was obviously in need of a new "crisis" to stall the discussions. According to foreign press dispatches, the American command hoped that the opposition in the West to US stalling tactics would be "swept aside" by the "wave of indignation" which the statement would create.

There were other equally obvious reasons. The statement was timed to coincide with the public protest by more than 1,000 American and other "UN" prisoners in North Korea over the latest US bombing of a POW camp.

In addition, as Colonel Hanley himself admitted, the US Army is worried about the morale of its troops and felt that such a story would make Ridgway's soldiers fight to the end.

However, the reaction to the statement not only failed to produce the desired effect but backfired badly. Instead of being "outraged," the public was at best skeptical. In America, the *Chicago Daily News* said the Hanley statement in no way tallies with earlier reports of good treatment given POW's.

In Britain, according to an *Associated Press* report from London on November 16, "A Foreign Office spokesman told reporters today that [no such information had]

reached the British government through its intelligence sources.... Some government officials, the AP dispatch continued, "said they were pretty sure that the world would have heard about it before this time if any sustained program of execution was underway.... Other officials were inclined to doubt the reports."

As has been the case when previous phony propaganda attempts flopped, the Army back-tracked in complete confusion. On November 17 Ridgway expressed "utmost regret" for Colonel Hanley's rash statement. The Defense Department in Washington quickly disclaimed all responsibility, announcing that it had no knowledge of Col. Hanley's statement before its release.

Hanley, however, was also desirous of getting off the hot spot and shifted responsibility right back to his superiors. As reported by both AP and UP, he declared that a directive ordering him to publish the statement came from the staff section of General Headquarters. The army quickly placed Colonel Hanley "off limits" to the press so that he could not be interviewed further.

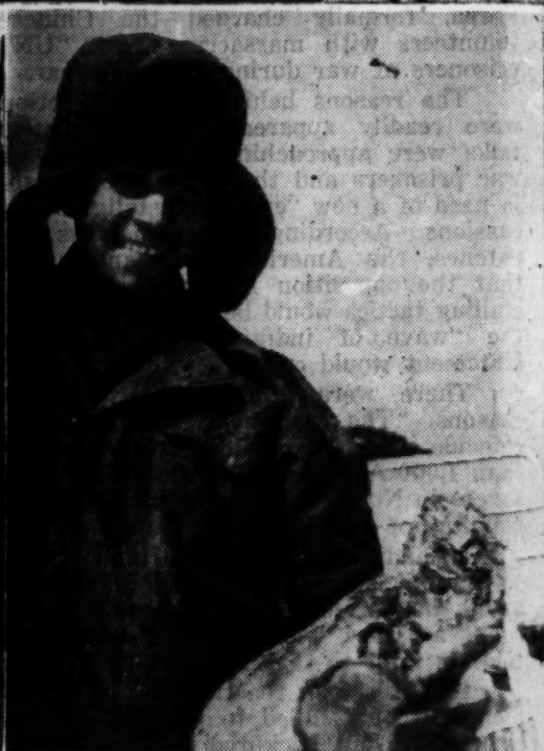
The exceptionally good treatment of prisoners by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers is so well known as to need little additional comment. Stories and pictures concerning treatment of POW's (by both sides), statements by American POW's and an account of the latest serious American air raid on POW camps in North Korea will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In fact only recently foreign correspondents in Korea have reported finding American and other "UN" wounded on the battlefield whose wounds have been dressed by Chinese and Korean doctors.

If we may judge from their past actions, Ridgway and his bosses will fail to profit from the experience of this latest fiasco and may be expected to make further attempts to fool the people and prolong the wholly unnecessary conflict in Korea.

Unless they are stopped, tens of thousands of new lives will be lost. Since the center of the conspiracy lies in Washington it is the ultimate responsibility of the American people to force an end to the Korean war and forestall any new foreign adventures which the Truman administration may be planning.

American Prisoners of War



The four pictures on this page are reprinted from the May 1951 issue of the Review. They show American prisoners of war receiving rations in their POW camp in North Korea. Top two photos show two US POW's receiving winter clothing issues,

bottom photos show grinning POW's holding meat and tobacco rations.

The two pictures on the opposite page are reproduced from the Hong-kong Standard of September 25, 1950 (top) and October 11, 1950 (bottom). The Standard overlined the top photo

Korean Prisoners of War



"Blue Reds" and credited the picture as an "exclusive NEA-Acme photo by Staff Correspondent Norman Williams." The caption read, "Stripped of their clothing, captured North Koreans are guarded by Marines following the invasion of Inchon. . . ."

The bottom, photo, credited to NEA-Acme Staff Correspondent Stanley Tretick, shows North Korean

prisoners being marched to the rear by US Marines.

The pictures on these two pages speak for themselves and need little comment. However, in view of the most recent attempt by Ridgway's headquarters to accuse the Koreans and Chinese volunteers of killing American POW's, it is worth taking a second look at this pictorial record.

PPCC National Committee Meeting in Peking ★ ★

Y. C. Tu

THE Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an organization for the United Front of the Chinese People's Republic, whose aim is to unite all the democratic parties, and people's organizations, and through this union to realize New Democracy, and to build a New China.

This conference was called in September, 1949, which gave birth to the Chinese People's Republic, and adopted the Common Platform, the constitution of the Republic. A National Committee of some 180 members was elected to carry on the work of the conference between the main sessions which take place once every three years. The meeting treated in this article is the third meeting of the National Committee.

A distinct feature of this particular meeting is that, in addition to the regular members of the National Committee, a large number of delegates were invited to attend, coming from the various regions of China and representing all phases of national life. Special mention should be made of the delegates representing the national minorities, all the religious groups including Protestants, Catholics, Mohammedans, Llamas, and the model workers who have made specially high records in production, or have made significant contributions in improving methods of production, both in industry and agriculture.

All in all, there were more than 500 such delegates. The oldest delegate is aged 88, while the youngest is only 17 (Ho Chien-hsiu, a young girl model worker from a Tsingtao cotton mill).

Dr. Y. C. TU was one of the invited delegates to the Third Meeting of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Dr. Tu is General Secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese YMCA and has long been active in educational and Christian work. He was formerly head of the Physics Department at the University of Shanghai and was later president of St. John's University. His last article for the Review appeared in the December 1950 issue.—Editor.

The very composition of the conference bespeaks of the fundamental spirit of national unity for which the conference was founded, and the broad democratic basis on which it stands. The only criterion of selection is the contribution the various members have made toward the construction of new China, and the possibility of making greater contribution in the future towards the realization of the Common Program.

The specially invited delegates are not mere observers. They have equal rights with the regular members in discussions and in making recommendations. The only right they do not enjoy is the right of voting.

Reports Presented

The conference lasted 10 days. It began with an opening address by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, short but substantial, bringing in bold relief the highlights of achievements in the nation's march on the

road of progress, and sounding a clear call for efforts in the days immediately ahead.

Five main reports were made, namely, a political report by Premier Chou En-lai, report on the work of the Standing Committee of the PPCC since the last meeting of the National Committee by Vice-chairman Chen Su-tung of the PPCC, report on the Resist America and Aid Korea Movement by Vice-chairman Peng Cheng of the China Peace Committee, report on Financial and Economic development by Vice-premier Chen Yün, and report on Cultural and Educational work by Vice-premier Kuo Mo-jo.

In addition to these main reports, the conference also heard reports from practically all the departments of the Central People's Government, such as the departments of Health, Water Conservancy, Railroads, Trade, Forestry, Public Security, Industry, Agriculture, etc. as well as reports by the large administrative regions.

All these reports, put together, gave a total and vivid picture, supported by actual statistics, of the immense successes achieved both in resisting aggression from without and in national construction. It may be interesting to point out that the conference was prolonged because the delegates requested additional reports which were originally not included on the agenda, showing how eager they were to know all the facts.

In addition to the large plenary sessions, the whole conference was divided into 25 sections for discussion. Each group is made up of, on the average, 25 delegates or so. Generally, each group is or-

ganized so as to have as wide a representation as possible, so that a large range of views can be expressed, and all the various representative groups can be mutually benefited, and a wide democratic basis can be formed for each and every section. All the sections discuss the same reports, the same recommendations called for in the reports, and offer suggestions or criticisms.

Periodically, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the sections met together to report on all the discussions to find out the consensus of opinion expressed, the common questions raised, the significant suggestions made even by a small number, or even by one single individual. Whenever possible, explanations were made in the sectional meetings. Questions of a highly important nature were answered in the plenary sessions which came toward the end of the conference.

Such is the way the People's Political Consultative Conference does its consultative work. There is a real atmosphere of democracy pervading the entire conference. There is no difference between Communist Party members and other party members, between party members and non-party members, between college professors and factory workers, between old and young, between men and women, between racial groups, between different religious faiths, between high government officials and the peasants.

There is a total absence of struggle for special benefits on the part of vested interests, such as is commonly seen in the so-called bourgeois democracy. "Lobbying" simply does not exist. The only concern of the delegates is how to serve the best interests of the people as

a whole, how to make secure the achievements already made, and how to advance further in achieving greater progress.

The conference also received reports on what has been done with the recommendations made at the previous meeting and received more than 100 new recommendations covering many phases of work. It shows how the People's Government is responsible to the people in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it, how eager it is to seek the reaction of the people on what has been done, and to receive suggestions on what further steps should be taken.

Responsible Government

"From the people", "To the people" are the slogans of the New Democracy. Such a process is not only carried out at the highest level of government, it has also been carried out in the provinces, in the large cities, and is expanding in an ever-widening scope, broadening the base of democracy as it expands, and knitting the people closer together.

To relate in detail the achievements presented in the reports would require a great deal more space than allowed in this article. Suffice it to mention the highlights that struck me most forcefully.

All the past achievements can be traced directly or indirectly to the three great movements launched recently; namely, the Resist America, Aid Korea Movement; the Suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries Movement; and the Land Reform Movement. These combined form a single patriotic movement for the protection of home and fatherland against the aggressive force of American imperialism, the maintenance of peace and security within, and the eradication of the forces of



The best harvest in years.

feudalistic oppression, so that the potential powers of the people can be liberated for the building of New China.

The Resist America, Aid Korea movement has upset the apple-cart of American imperialism, disrupted beyond repair its time-table for world aggression.

Just as Chairman Mao stated in his opening address, "Because of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic, the age when imperialism treads upon the Chinese people is gone forever."

Not only had the Korean Army and the Chinese volunteers, through their heroic struggle, succeeded in protecting their home and fatherland as they set out to do, but they also immeasurably bolstered up the faith of the people of the world in the victory of the forces of peace over the forces of aggression.

By one mighty sweep, the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionary activities has cleaned up bandits, saboteurs, and espionage agents all over the country, as a result of which China enjoys internal peace and security to a degree never equalled in all her history. In all, more than 2,000,000 bandits have been rounded up, disarmed, never to disturb the peace of the countryside any more.

Shanghai, once the city of kidnappers, gangsters, thieves



A Chinese-language class in a worker-peasant high school in the Northeast.

and extortioners, had not a single armed robbery in the month of August, as a result of the campaign. Thus, the foundations of the People's Democratic Dictatorship have been immeasurably strengthened, conditions have been created for peaceful development henceforth.

Land Reform

Land reform has been successfully carried out among 310,000,000 agrarian people. The whole program will be completed by the end of next year. Thus, by one historical stroke, the feudalistic system of land ownership with all its cruel oppression, has been uprooted once and for all.

The movement has been of tremendous educational value. Through the agency of regional consultative councils, thousands of people from all walks of life, educators, pastors, students, businessmen, participated actively in the execution of the land reform project, giving them a first-hand knowledge and appreciation of the extortional treatment the peasant had suffered under the heels of the feudal landlord, how the political and class consciousness of the illiterate peasant has been roused through land reform, and how his productivity increased and his standard of living raised as the result of land reform.

It has been a movement of great political import, because a tremendous wave of patriotism has surged from the peasantry.

The movement has been one of immeasurable economic value, because up and down the country more and better production has been the slogan everywhere. Demands for consumer goods have everywhere exceeded the supply.

A spontaneous, sincere devotion and loyalty to the leadership of Chairman Mao has been born. During the conference, a peasant delegate insisted on shaking the hand of Chairman Mao while he was resting in one of the sitting rooms, because the people of his village re-

quested him to do it for them. Unless he shook hands with Chairman Mao, he would not be able to return home.

Closely allied with these three movements, and in many respects, as a consequence of these movements, national reconstruction has been progressing by leaps and bounds. The blockade, which American imperialism intended to use as a weapon to strangle the economy of the new-born Chinese People's Republic, has been turned into a tremendous impetus for achieving self-sufficiency and more.

In spite of the flood conditions, to a great extent caused by the deliberate destruction of dikes by the KMT regime, food production has been stepped up to such an extent so that not only self-sufficiency has been attained with the peasants eating better food than heretofore, but also 1,000,000 tons of good rice have been allotted to India to relieve the famine conditions there, of which 600,000 tons have already been delivered.

Cotton, which used to be a major imported article, is also approaching self-sufficiency. Cotton production has already reached such a stage so that increase in cotton planting will be discouraged next year.

Transportation, particularly the railroads, which had been mercilessly broken up in the hands of the KMT, have been restored to full operation with increased speed to traffic, and efficiency of management. New lines are already under construction, such as the road between Chungking and Chengtu.

Highways have been either repaired or newly constructed. As a result of the land reform movement, purchasing power of the peasant has on the average increased by 50 percent, and in some places, much more.

In the past summer, native products exhibitions have been held in some of the large administrative areas and served as a strong stimulus to the interflow of commodities between country and town. The volume of business transacted in these exhibitions amounted to Y5,200,-

000,000,000, the equivalent of US\$240,000,000. One of the more interesting facts to come out in the reports is the revelation that some HK\$500,000,000 (approximately US\$100,000,000) have been pushed out of the market. This is an important indication of the new situation since for many decades Hong-kong dollars have been used for hoarding in South China as a hedge against inflation.

Flood Control

Floods, which had been the curse for centuries, have been tackled with unprecedented vigor. The people's government has spent for water conservancy in 1951, calculated on the basis of its grain value, 42 times the maximum amount the KMT spent in any one year. Of course, the biggest job has been the Huai River project.

More than 10,000,000 people have been mobilized to work on such projects and the amount of dirt they have dug, moved and filled, if built into a wall one meter high and one meter wide, would go around the equator 24 times. A total number of 500,000,000 man-days of work has been put into these projects.

Health work, much neglected in the hands of the KMT, has made immense strides. During the past two years, 200,000,000 people have been vaccinated for smallpox. In the major cities such as Dairen, Peking, Canton, etc., there have been no cases of smallpox since May 1950.

Infant mortality, through the large-scale training in midwifery, has been brought down from the 1949 average of 11.7 percent to the present average of 1.7 percent. Epidemics, such as typhoid and cholera, have been definitely brought under control. Hundreds of new hospitals and public health stations have been built, not in the big cities, but in the smaller towns. Forty-eight percent of the medicine and medical supplies required are now home produced.

In the field of education and cultural work, more than

1,000,000 factory workers are enrolled in study classes of various sorts, while 25,000,000 peasants attended spare-time schools this past year. China has now 475 newspapers with a total circulation of 7,000,000 copies. In the first half of this year 310,000,000 copies of books, magazines and pamphlets have been published.

Because of the tremendous expansion in projects all along the line, which sets a very high demand for trained personnel, it was proposed to train during the next five or six years, 150,000 high-grade technical personnel, 500,000 middle-grade personnel, 10,000 high-grade teachers and professors, 100,000 middle school teachers, and 1,500,000 primary school teachers.

Church Reform

Mention must be made here of the recognition given in the conference of the Three-self (self-governing, self-sustaining self-preaching) Reform Movement started among the Protestant and Catholic churches. More than 310,000 have signed the Protestant Reform Manifesto. Practically all the church organizations have decided to sever their relationships with imperialism. Exposures of the reactionary activities of the imperialist agents under the cloak of religion have been made.

On the whole, the Christians have begun to change their political composure, and are sharing in the general surge of patriotism, and participating in all the patriotic activities. It was emphasized that on the ideological front, all the people, including the Christians, must struggle to eradicate the remnants of imperialistic influences.

As Christians, we must endeavor to clear away from among us all imperialist agents and their lackeys, to be vigilant against any plot on the part of the imperialists, and to build a Church of the Chinese Christians.

One cannot come away from the conference without a deep

feeling that a massive historical change is taking place. A New China is not only born, but growing from strength to strength, for which we Chinese have all reason to be proud.

Such mighty achievements can not be accidental. They must spring from a fountain-head somewhere, and that somewhere was clearly seen by all the delegates, and, in fact, by all the people—the genius of Chairman Mao, and the leadership of the Communist Party which he has forged. Without him, and the Communist Party, such achievements are unthinkable. The leadership is not a leadership of force, but a leadership of thought, and a leadership in transforming the thought into action, not only among the few, but among the masses.

The conference under the leadership of Chairman Mao issued three calls for future action, namely, to continue with vigor the Resist America and Aid Korea movement, to give continued support to the volunteers, to exercise economy for the purpose of increased production, and to promote a general thought-reform movement. The conference accepted these calls with enthusiasm, and particularly laid emphasis on the necessity of thought reform.

Thought reform, it was emphasized, does not mean that everyone has to think alike. It does mean, however, that imperialistic, feudalistic and

bureaucratic ideas, attitudes, and behavior must be eradicated, on the one hand, and a spirit of devotion for the service of the people must be built.

Thought Reform

The thought reform process is to be voluntary, and not compulsory. It relies on the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Change in thought must be accompanied by corresponding changes in action. As Chairman Mao said in his opening address: "Thought reform, especially among the intelligentsia, is one of the important conditions for democratic reform and industrialization of China."

It must be borne in mind and specially stressed that the fundamental reason why the past movements achieved such great success was the propelling thought behind them, and through the movements that thought has penetrated into the masses, and as a result the people had come to see more clearly who is our enemy and who is our friend, what is contrary to and what is good for the welfare of the people.

To move further toward the goal of democratic reform and industrialization, the same process must be applied, i.e., to carry the thought reform movement a step further to give added strength to the movements called for at this conference, and to insure greater successes.

NEW CHINA: FRIEND OR FOE?

An eye-witness account of the birth of the new China and what it means to the world.

by ALUN FALCONER

Mr. Falconer, a young New Zealander, watched the death of the old China and the birth of the new China. His book, which describes the new China, placing it in its proper perspective both in Chinese history and in relation to the current world situation, is recommended reading.

Readers in China may order copies of "New China: Friend or Foe?" from the **China Monthly Review**, 160 Yenan Road East, Shanghai. Price ¥20,000 per copy.

Education in Korea

H. C. Huang

FOR 35 long years, Korea was under the iron rule of the Japanese, who spared no effort to keep the Korean people in complete servitude. To force assimilation of Japanese culture, the Japanese employed all means known to the arsenal of imperialism, of which one of the most important was cultural aggression. They used this weapon with high efficiency during their generation of control, in order to bind the Korean land and people in permanent thralldom.

The Japanese did all they could to obliterate the national history of the Korean people, replacing it with Japanese history.

They made Japanese the only official language, and taught only Japanese literature in the schools. Under Japanese rule, there was no Korean literature.

Colonial Education

They gave to the Koreans only the type of education that facilitated their work of colonization. The only university was at Seoul, where most of the students were Japanese. The university tried to turn the few Korean students into faithful henchmen of the Japanese.

Such an education could result in the Koreans learning only what the invaders wanted them to learn, while they remained ignorant of their own culture. Many Koreans attended high school and even the university, but at the time of liberation, while all above school age could speak Japanese fluently, most did not know their own language well.

Thus, although the Japanese built schools, they were for colonial education; and the number of schools was not large. At the time of liberation, in all North Korea there was no university, only three vocational colleges and six

teachers' colleges. The Japanese had opened only 1,372 elementary schools, with 877,894 students. The illiteracy rate was, therefore, quite high.

The Japanese displayed a characteristic colonial attitude in their treatment of the Korean teachers, who, although they had harder work and longer hours than the Japanese teachers, were paid only two-thirds of the Japanese scale of wages.

Japanese Influence Gone

While the Japanese tried hard to submerge Korean culture, it lived on among the people but began to flourish only after the Japanese were driven out. One of the first steps taken by Korean educators thereafter was to drive out the Japanese language also.

A phonetic written language was constructed, with 29 basic signs, including 10 vowels and 19 consonants. Although phonetic, the language is not strictly speaking a form of latinization of Korean, because combina-

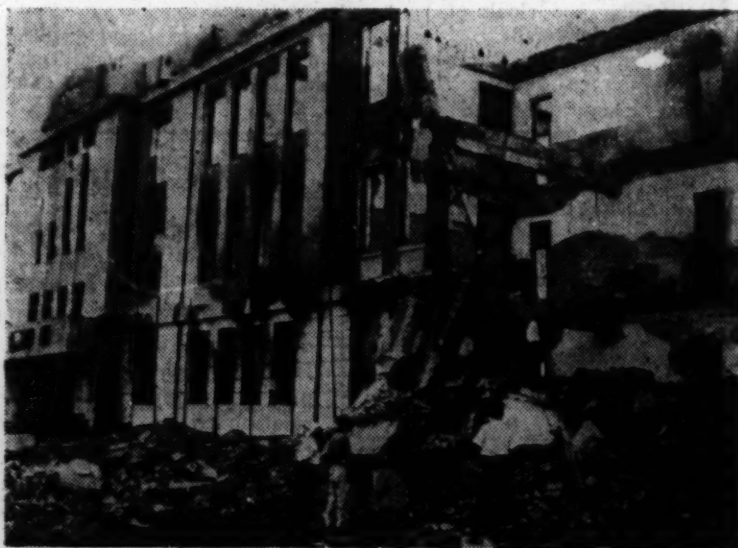
tions of vowel and consonant are not written consecutively, as in a true alphabetized language, but in a "block" form resembling Chinese characters.

This form presents several advantages. The characters are simple, realistic and practical. Instead of thousands of ideograms, there are only 29 basic phonetic signs, which can be easily mastered. The new Korean written language is thus an excellent means of combatting illiteracy and propagating Korean culture.

Also, as speech is easily recorded, and written words are easily spoken, the new writing will help to promote the people's literature. Finally, as it combines the Oriental characters and Western alphabet, it is a phonetic system expressed in Oriental form.

There are, however, some defects in the system, chief of which is that it is impossible to write cursively, as Western languages are written. If the block form could be changed, much time and effort could be economized.

Once a simpler written language had been devised, the way was clear for the Korean people to express their national culture in their national language, without recourse to the alien Japanese writing.



The Pyongyang Textbook Publishing House wrecked by US bombing.

The Korean government then took the next step, of prohibiting the use of spoken Japanese, a tongue which called up so many bitter memories of the past. In this and other ways the government has tried to wipe out all reminders of Japanese rule.

Illiteracy Wiped Out

A new educational system was adopted, replacing the Japanese system. The new system, patriotic, democratic and scientific, was designed to meet the needs of the Korean people. In three years, from 1946 to 1948, Korean education made great progress. The table on page 284 shows the increase in the number of schools and students during the period.

This increase created a demand for many more teachers; and in addition to the regular schools, short-term training courses had to be organized for the great numbers of cadres needed in all branches of the government, from administration to agriculture. For these courses even more teachers were needed.

To meet the great demand for teachers, intellectuals were called for service to the people. They responded enthusiastically, and many then abroad returned to such tasks as the setting up of universities and schools.

For both the universities and the short-term training classes, thousands of young people from the working class were selected by people's committees of various levels. Many cadres were also sent for further training.

These energetic efforts to create an educational system for the people and to expand its facilities achieved two fundamental results. The problem of the supply of cadres was solved, and illiteracy was practically eliminated.

At the time of liberation, nearly one-fifth of the population of North Korea was illiterate—2,300,000 persons. After liberation, anti-illiteracy drives were launched, and the people eagerly responded to the gov-



Korean school children dancing on lawn in front of their school during recess before American bombs demolished the building. US mass bombing strategy is no respecter of schools, hospitals or other civilian institutions.

ernment's call, actively joining the study classes.

The 9,262 adults' schools in 1946 taught 320,000 to read and write; in 1947 nearly 850,000 were taught; and by 1948 only an estimated 50,000 illiterates were left in North Korea.

American Destruction

But the American invasion of North Korea brought a new and terrible education to the people, who learned the ways of American culture and civilization through the bayonet and the bomb. The aggressors' wanton destruction of villages and cities was a cruel blow to the cultural progress of the Korean people, who were forced to leave their construction work and defend their fatherland.

The call for soldiers spread to every corner of the country, and students above the age of 18 enlisted enmasse. But US aggression almost halted the work of educational construction.

As every city was wholly or partially destroyed, it became almost impossible to maintain schooling. Although Chong Shen, for instance, is one of the least bombed cities, the main part lies in ruins. There was only one training class for

teachers, which had to move twice within six months.

But nobody was discouraged. The 200 students and seven teachers were first housed in a hill temple, but moved to the bombed-out area later on to make room for the Chinese volunteers. They carried everything down by themselves, found shelter where they could, and classes went on. Absolutely dauntless, they lined up every morning for calisthenics, then marched to school, singing revolutionary songs.

The war's devastating effect on education is shown by the fact that virtually every single school building has been destroyed, all the equipment and apparatus are gone, most of the teachers are at the front, and there are few textbooks.

But the people have shown indefatigable energy in starting to rebuild from the ruins. The saw mills turn out lumber, new buildings are going up, the ruined buildings are being repaired. As fast as the enemy destroys, the people rebuild.

The problem of teachers has been temporarily solved by calling some back from the front; others are disabled veterans. Lacking textbooks, students depend upon lectures, during

Education in Korea—1946-1948

	1946	1947	1948
People's School	2,482	3,008	3,245
No. of Students.	1,182,707	1,341,018	1,378,538
Junior Middle School	219	594	772
No. of Students.	70,311	215,914	275,627
Senior Middle School	—	80	140
No. of Students.	—	26,808	41,323
Technical College	19	44	55
No. of Students.	5,053	13,613	17,336
Teachers' College	9	13	13
No. of Students.	4,845	7,182	10,415
Universities	4	6	11
No. of Students.	3,134	6,504	8,731
Martyrs' Children's School	—	10	18
No. of Students.	—	735	522

which they take careful notes. Conditions are similar to those in China's liberated areas during the anti-Japanese war, when students rarely saw a textbook.

This autumn, many schools re-opened. The teachers' training class has graduated, so there are teachers for the village schools, and a girls' senior middle school began to operate at the same site. The middle school has been revived at its ruined building. So the school compounds are again filled with young laughter.

Modern Dance

Much time is devoted to art education in the elementary schools, chiefly dancing and singing. Almost all Korean girls and women sing well, and have a special talent for dancing; these form an important part of Korean culture. The dancing has a particular style and grace of its own, and one dance, which forcefully presents the workers' daily life, is most attractive.

The dance typifies the astonishing change that has occurred in Korea during the years since liberation. Every dance and song expresses the Koreans' national pride, arouses their patriotism, their feeling for the dignity of labor, their spirit of internationalism. They dance to show the friendship among the peoples of China, Korea and the Soviet Union, to

eulogize the heroism of the people's army, to laud the workers' lives; and they dance to curse the crime of war.

Their songs are jolly and gay, vividly demonstrating the youthful spirit of a rejuvenated country, full of hope and confidence in the future.

In North Korea, elementary education is compulsory, all children above six years of age attending school without charge. In addition, books and writing materials are furnished free to the children of martyrs and the soldiers who gave their lives for their country's freedom.

The government fully supports higher education up to university level. Tuition rates are very low; for junior middle school, 10 Korean dollars a month, and for senior middle school, 20 dollars (\$.10 US). Without exception, the schools are under state administration.

As an example, take one city with a population of about 3,000, which has three schools: a co-educational middle school, a girls' middle school, and an elementary school.

The middle school is in its former building, repaired after being damaged by bombing. Student enrollment is 450, the teaching staff numbers 14, while four men take care of all administrative tasks. Because of bombing, and the shortage of

personnel and building space, the schedule is arranged so that two classes are taught in the morning and three in the afternoon. This also minimizes the danger from air raids.

With only 14 teachers, each must do the work of two, with a heavy schedule of from 22 to 36 periods a week. Their remuneration is small; through self-sacrifice they help to keep the great work of education going. A middle school teacher receives a salary of 2,000 Korean dollars a month, with a rice ration of 30 *catties*; a married man receives an additional monthly ration of 15 *catties* of rice for each dependent.

Teachers Work Hard

In this city of 3,000, the elementary school is held in an ancient temple; not a very suitable place, yet better than the ruined buildings one sees everywhere else. This school is lucky in having 13 teachers, of which only three are men. They teach 10 classes, totaling 450 pupils.

The curriculum includes literature, arithmetic, geography, history, simple scientific phenomena, and, not the least important, music and dancing. School hours are from 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning.

When I visited the school with a Korean friend in the evening, we found only three teachers there, who were preparing food. Sundays, they have to gather firewood in the hills for daily use and to prepare for the winter.

These teachers are not leading the easy life of the modern miss; they are working determinedly and yet cheerfully to build up their country after it has been overrun and destroyed by the aggressors. Their example filled me with admiration; I realized more than ever that we Chinese are helping a worthy people.

We and they hope for a negotiated peace; but, if this does not occur, we are sure that the people will at last win their long struggle for freedom.

Letter from Kaifeng

Chang Shu-chi

MID-AUTUMN Festival this year fell on September 15, which was also the 15th day of the old eighth lunar month. Traditionally, this has been a happy festival for China's working people, and this year the farmers enjoyed themselves especially, as it was the first festival since land reform.

In preparation for the festival, all the cooperatives in Kaifeng had provided a great quantity of supplies; there was enough and more of moon cakes, rice, flour, oil, salt, vegetables and fruits. Three days before the festival, more than 19,000 *catties* of moon cakes alone were put on sale, according to the cooperatives' figures. And in the suburbs, the cooperatives served the farming population by selling quantities of wheat, millet, melons and pomegranates to their members.

Improved Lives

The kinds and amounts of supplies offered in the markets for the festival clearly show the gradual improvement in the lives of the working people. In comparison with last year, there has been great progress. A cooperative of the Yellow River Conservancy, for instance, sold only 50 *catties* of moon cakes last year, but it sold 500 *catties* this year.

On the eve of the Mid-Autumn Festival, many meetings were held in honor of the families of soldiers and martyrs. Many residents of the Fourth District, accompanied by a waist-drum team, took gifts and silk flags to present to the honored family dependents of soldiers, and the people of Great East Street invited the members of soldiers' families to a big meeting. Moon cakes, pears, melons and cigarettes were served and movies were shown afterwards. Other social meetings were held throughout the town.

September 15th was also the first anniversary of the estab-

lishment of the Honan People's Broadcasting Station. Kaifeng has two stations, one provincial, the other local, both carrying daily programs.

There are an estimated 100,000 listeners in the province of Honan, and their number is increasing daily. Those taking part in broadcasts during the year totaled 7,000, including government cadres, labor heroes, model workers, representatives of youth and women's groups, as well as many organizations, including cultural-work corps and drama and film troupes. On the festival day, the station held a public meeting and collected many opinions, in order to expand and improve its work.

One Sunday recently I took a walk and saw two evidences of how the workers are showing their new-found patriotism by making an extra effort to increase production and donate more to the fund for supporting the front.

On the sidewalk at one corner was an open bookstall where a quantity of new books was displayed. Above it hung a red banner with the words, "The Amateur Business Group — To Increase Production and Donations." The stall had attracted a crowd of young and old, workers and students.

I asked one of the salesmen how they managed the stall. He told me that they do this work outside of office hours and get their books at a discount. They were thus able to serve the reading public, and the money they made they contributed to the army fund.

The second example I saw was a booth that had been set up at a downtown corner by the People's Bank, which accepts savings deposits after banking hours and on Sundays. This booth chiefly serves the workers, who are busy during the regular banking hours.

These two examples, small in themselves, can nevertheless be duplicated all over the country.

On the eve of National Day, all the streets and lanes of Kaifeng were decorated more beautifully than I had ever seen them. Arches of cedar boughs, red banners, pictures and posters appeared everywhere. At night, the main streets were illuminated with strings of colored electric lights.

On October 1, new China's second National Day, Kaifeng's 300,000 inhabitants celebrated. More than 100,000 participated in a mass meeting in the Honan People's Stadium and later held a mammoth demonstration. The people streamed to the meeting from all quarters, from villages, factories, public organizations, schools, shops and barracks, singing songs, beating waist drums, and holding aloft a forest of red flags, streamers, cartoons and banners with slogans.

Business Booms

KAIFENG has made great strides in industry and commerce since liberation. Figures show that this year is better than last year, which in turn was better than 1949.

Before liberation Kaifeng was basically a city of consumers, but since then more and more producing enterprises have been established as a result of government policy to develop this important Honan city. Many new factories have opened such as weaving, match, oil and nitrite. In addition, two cotton spinning factories, one tobacco company and a match factory moved here from Shanghai and Wusih. At present the restoration and development of the handicraft industry is more rapid than that of heavier industries.

In 1949, there were 4,203 small and large industrial plants, 4,468 in 1950, and in August of this year the number was 4,616.

A number of factors have aided Kaifeng's industry, including stabilized economy and prices, a rational readjustment

of relations between public and private enterprises, and the promotion of the interflow of native products between city and countryside. At the same time, the peasants in rural areas around Kaifeng have had their purchasing power raised as a result of land reform, making a large market for Kaifeng's industrialists and merchants.

In the first eight months of this year production of stockings and towels surpassed the whole of 1950 by 115 percent, while output for straw hats was 20 times that of last year. With a growing consumer demand, the output of soap and matches, for instance, cannot meet present needs.

Stationery supplies are recording a booming business. In the first six months of 1951, sales increased 28 times over that of the same period in 1950.

* * *

Catholic Orphanage

THE story of the Catholic Kaifeng Orphanage is one which shows the hypocritical face of certain so-called "aid" to China.

The orphanage was set up by the Catholic Mission in 1918. The superintendent was an American, but following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific an Italian took over the post.

A recent investigation disclosed that in the 30 years of the

orphanage's existence more than 3,000 infants and orphans died there.

In February of this year, the Kaifeng Municipal Democratic Women's Federation carried out an investigation of the orphanage. On August 18, the Kaifeng Catholic Reform Preparatory Committee sent two women to investigate further. More recently, the Honan Provincial Democratic Women's Federation assigned two cadres to work in the orphanage. As a result of investigation, the scope of the maltreatment was brought out.

The usual way an infant got into the orphanage was through the mother putting the child on the doorstep and running away. This practice was encouraged because if the infant died the orphanage was not responsible and nobody had the power of inquiry.

In the orphanage itself the children received inadequate food, no medical care and a poor place to sleep. Their usual lot was to receive frequent whippings and scoldings. From the age of five or six, they were put to work cleaning tables, wiping windows and sweeping the grounds. As they grew older they were given harder work. For example, two 12-year old orphans had the task of preparing food for the infants and washing the clothes of the foreign fathers and nuns.

Investigation brought out that because of maltreatment the overwhelming majority of infants were either sick or died.

As soon as a child entered the orphanage it was given a foreign name. From then on the child was isolated from society and his country. The missionaries taught their wards that people outside the Catholic mission were devils.

If a child became ill, the missionaries exhorted him to trust in God, and if a child died his comrades were told that it was God's will.

Corpses Found

In the west suburbs of Kaifeng there is a graveyard containing the bodies of more than 3,000 infant corpses. An old worker, aged 70, had the job of burying the orphanage's dead for more than 20 years.

When government representatives inspected the graveyard, this old man dug up nine small black coffins and many skeleton remains in an hour.

Since the orphanage was taken over by the China Relief Association on October 17 great changes have taken place. For the first time the orphans get three meals a day, including meat and eggs. They now have enough clothes and new bed covers. They go to movies and plays, and are learning to become literate. They know they have a place in new China.



Above: A section of the October 1 National Day parade in Kaifeng.



Above: Paraders at Honan Stadium.

— Photos by Ma Tung-yuan

SIAN REPORT

King Chia-cheng

SINCE the liberation of Sian, much reconstruction work has been carried out or is being planned by the people's government. However, an indispensable condition for beginning such work was to suppress the counter-revolutionaries.

Their activity in Sian differed somewhat from that in other areas, as the leaders here were for the most part important members of the I-Kuan Tao (一貫道) sect. This sect, supposedly a religious organization, provided a refuge for many Kuomintang secret agents who were carrying on sabotage and trying to create chaos.

The indictment and prosecution of the criminals were organized in a democratic way. Representatives of the people of the districts were first invited to express their views; these were followed by representatives of the municipality. The municipal court impartially sifted the evidence, and in certain more complicated cases judgment was withheld for some time in order that all evidence could be uncovered, so that no innocent person should be wrongly condemned.

Prostitutes Reformed

Two important institutions were recently established in Sian. One is the school for the reformation of prostitutes, and the other a school and workhouse for beggars and loafers. In both of these, a successful attempt is being made to educate the inmates and to prepare them to lead better lives by teaching them productive work.

In Peking, soon after the establishment of the central government, the houses of prostitution were closed and the women were reformed. But these measures were not taken in Sian until last June, before which time swarms of prostitutes came to the city from

the east to continue their trade.

The government was aware of the increasing evil, and gave the problem careful study. At the end of June, 326 prostitutes were rounded up. One of the cadres in charge of them said that at first the women, not accustomed to a regular life, were annoyed and wanted to return to their former ways. But gradually their characters changed through education and discussion meetings.

Recently, these women held an accusation trial in the Party School compound, and demanded retribution from the brothel keepers for the long years of oppression and insults they had suffered.

The government has taken pains to pick up every loafer and beggar found on the city's streets. Most of them were opium addicts. The best way to reconstruct these remnants of the old society is to re-educate them through work. Now hardly a single beggar can be seen on the streets.

Unprecedented in Sian was the building of an insane asylum, not far from Tsui-hwa Shan. Nearly 40 patients are receiving treatment, half of whom are about to be discharged. Cities like Shanghai have long had asylums, but in Sian this is a vivid example to the people of the difference between the old government and the new; the former literally drove people crazy, while the people's government cares for the insane and helps them regain their sanity.

As Sian is the gateway to five provinces, it continues to hold the main place in their trade and commerce. For a period after liberation, business declined; but during the past two years it has taken a fundamental turn for the better. For example, in 1950 the number of applications to the Bureau of

Commerce and Industry for starting new enterprises was 310 more than in 1949.

The greatest change has taken place in the commercial market, which became stable as speculation was eliminated. Now that basic necessities such as cotton, yarn, coal and wheat are controlled, the people no longer worry about price fluctuations.

Culture and education has made particularly good progress since liberation. Formerly, all middle schools in Sian were either private or provincial; now the people's government has established two, whose students volunteered for military training in large numbers.

Compared with 1949, primary education in 1950 had 10 more classes (799) and nearly 5,000 more pupils (39,780), among whom 8.3 percent more were from workers' and farmers' families. This increase was 9.4 percent in the middle schools.

Reconstruction

In addition, there are 331 schools for adult education, with 23,594 students, of whom the majority are workers. More than 12,000 farmers of the suburbs entered the winter schools set up for them.

In higher education, besides Northwestern University, there are three newly-established colleges: Northwestern Medical, Northwestern People's Medical, and Fine Arts.

Public works have steadily progressed. The obsolete sewage system was repaired, to a total of 6,731 meters. Nearly 89,000 square meters of street paving have been done, some in concrete. The ancient Drum Tower, bombed by the Japanese, has been repaired, and a piped water system is being installed. A Workers' Palace of Culture is to be built.

All this is but the beginning of the 15-year plan for the future Sian, to be three times the area of the present city.

Patriotic feeling has been evident since the three great campaigns of the past year: Resist America, Aid Korea; Agrarian Reform; and Suppress the Counter-Revolution-

ary Elements. Countless examples, small in themselves, testify to a genuine patriotism that has not been seen since the Opium War.

For instance, middle school

boys consider it a great honor to be accepted for military training; and they are encouraged by their families to apply.

Such is the new spirit of the people of Sian. Looking hope-

fully toward the future, they are working hard to bring it about, and at the same time they are willing to fight to defend the democratic gains they have achieved.

Women Break Feudal Bonds

RECENTLY there has been a great deal of publicity work in Shanghai and the surrounding districts on the new Marriage Law. Women's Associations have held forums. Factories, schools, and large organizations have arranged for group tickets for workers and students to visit the Marriage Law Exhibition, which in its first month attracted nearly 500,000 people.

THE basis of the new Marriage Law, which was promulgated by the people's government on May 1, 1950, is that marriage is a permanent institution and only spontaneous harmony can bind the couple.

As a result, the old practice whereby the man ruled over the wife as he liked is not allowed. Numerous cases have appeared in the press where the husband has been made to apologize before his neighborhood group for beating his wife and to pledge not to repeat the practice. No longer is it possible for a husband simply to pick up his things and desert his wife and children.

This was illustrated by the protracted case of Yen Tsai-chu against her husband. The lawsuit, which started in March of this year, resulted in no satisfactory solution and this greatly affected the woman's work in the cotton mill where she was employed.

The Women Workers' Section in the mill then took the case to the People's Court. They told the court that not only would procrastination hamper the wife's work, but

it would also confuse the other women workers in the mill who had great faith in the new Marriage Law. In reviewing the case, the court sentenced the husband to six months in prison for desertion and made him pay upkeep for their child.

IN the past, parents considered it a disgrace to marry their daughters to a man of a "lower" social or economic standing. The case of two sisters in Shanghai, Wang Chih-ming, aged 40, and her sister, 42, shows how this narrow outlook kept them from marriage.

For more than 20 years their father insisted they could only marry men who were well off financially, and he would not let them choose their own husbands. At the same time he refused to let his daughters get an education and thus kept them in a virtual prison.

When the sisters visited the Marriage Law Exhibition they said, "We've been living in a bad dream all these years. If we had been born 20 years later our lives would be entirely different."

THE misfortune of Tsui Tsai-chen, aged 22, was typical in pre-liberation days.

Ten years ago, in her native Yangchow, she was promised in marriage to the son of a man employed by the Hua Chen Tobacco Company. Immediately after her betrothal, her husband-to-be brought her to his home where she did servant's work.

The new Marriage Law

after liberation was a turning point in her life. She brought her plight before the Family Women's Association of her district. Not only did the law cancel her engagement, but the association found a job for her.

THE Marriage Law erases the former idea that it was a disgrace for widows to remarry, and the Family Women's Association renders every possible assistance to those wishing to marry again.

There was the case of a stallkeeper who lived in a lane in Shanghai and had lost his wife ten years ago. He had great difficulty looking after his two children. A childless widow in the same lane volunteered to help him with the children. But there was a social barrier between them in the old society.

When the Family Women's Association in the lane heard their story, they asked the woman if she wanted to marry the stallkeeper, and asked him if he wanted her for his wife, offering to make arrangements.

The ceremony was held in the lane under the auspices of the Lane Association and the Family Women's Association. On the day of the wedding, the District People's Government sent a representative to congratulate them. He pointed out that in new China marriage means happiness and greater strength to husband and wife, who come together by their own choice.

N. W. C.

The Minority People in Kweichow

Fei Hsiao-tung

CHINA'S great family of nationalities comprises possibly more than 100 different groups. In addition to the Han people, in Kweichow province alone there are more than 30 national groups, among them the Miaos, Chungs, Is and Huis.

Owing to thousands of years of oppression by the dominant and expanding Hans, the smaller nationalities were driven from their original homes into the mountains. Some groups are quite small, others have intermarried with Hans, and only a start has been made in untangling their history and present complicated relationships and groupings.

With the liberation of the mainland of China and the promulgation of the Common Program, it has become imperative to root out longstanding animosities and to carry out the policy of equality and unity among the great masses of the fraternal nationalities. If national division persists, new China's development and reconstruction will be hampered.

Unity Promoted

These nationalities, about one-tenth of the total population, occupy two-thirds of the total area of China. Throughout history, numerous nationalities of eastern Asia passed through their own historical development, divided and came together; and today they have created the united People's Republic of China, a great historical achievement.

Formerly, there was not a single day when this big family was on good terms. The Hans, nine-tenths of the population, developed feudalism very early. Han feudal rule not only exploited and oppressed its own people, but also, and with even more cruelty, its brother na-

Professor Fei Hsiao-tung is one of China's best known sociologists and is the author of numerous articles and books, both in Chinese and English. Early this year he returned from a several months' trip in Kweichow province, the home of many of the country's minority races. The present article, the first part of which appears in this issue, is a condensation of Professor Fei's Chinese original which ran in seven issues of the magazine *New Observer*. Professor Fei was graduated from Yenching and Tsinghua universities and received his Ph. D. at London University. — Editor.

tionalities. Slaughter and conquest stained its history.

Liberation has fundamentally changed national relations, because the Han reactionary ruling class has been defeated; the stone oppressing fraternal nationalities has been removed.

From now on, all the nationalities within the People's Republic of China are equal, and unity and cooperation will be realized in actual fact.

* * *
RETURNING to Peking after six and a half months' work among the nationalities in Kweichow, I realize that I have had a very rich lesson on the minority problem, a deep appreciation that theory must be joined with practice. However, because of the complicated nationality situation and the shortness of our trip, we are only beginning to learn.

Even now, for example, I cannot answer the basic question, "How many nationalities are there in Kweichow?" Before setting out, I knew only of the Miaos, but actually I found that the Miaos are only half

the total number of the fraternal nationalities in Kweichow.

So far, we have found more than 30 national groups in Kweichow, but as we went on we found the problem growing more complicated. For example, parts of the same national groups call themselves different names in different districts. Historical records would help solve this difficulty, but such records are not easy to find and verify.

As to the question of the total number of fraternal nationalities in Kweichow, the bogus KMT Ministry of Interior figure was 1,200,000, or about 11 percent of the total population. But estimates given by fellow-citizens of fraternal nationalities, place the total at more than 6,000,000, or from 60 to 70 percent of the population of the province.

Such wild tales and inexact figures as the above showed us our ignorance of the true facts.

Kweichow Nationalities

However, we did uncover enough facts to estimate the Han population of Kweichow at from 60 to 70 percent, the other nationalities from 30 to 40 percent, or about 4,000,000. Of the more than 30 national groups, the largest are the Miao, the Chung (with different names in various districts), the I, and the Hui nationalities. These many groups all intermingle and in no *hsien* is there a district with an unmixed national group, which are found in *hsiang* or village units.

The national situation in Kweichow differs from that in the southwest of China, because in Kweichow fraternal nationalities are living near a central Han district. Historically, the Hans expanded from central China toward the borders, pushing out the other nationalities step by step.

In mountainous Kweichow, the latter remained in considerable numbers, while the Hans occupied the lowlands and wielded political and economic power. This development explains the confused intermingling of many nationalities in Kweichow.

Despite the intermixture, several main nationalities have their own central districts. The Miaos are concentrated in east Kweichow, in their main area amounting to 80 percent of the population. In the southeast are the Tung Family, the Shui Family, and along the Kwangsi border, the Chuang Family. In the southwest is the Chung Family main district. In the west is the I nationality main area. Although not now in the majority, in the past the Is were in the ruling position there. The Huais moved in from Yunnan at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty, spreading along the main southwest-northwest transportation route in Kweichow. Very few national minorities live in north Kweichow, north of the Wu River.

In addition to the above, there are many smaller national groups, which may be divided into two kinds. The first have lived in the province longer than others and are probably aboriginal southwest nationalities, such as the Kê Lao, Tu Lao and Mo Lao. As a result of prolonged oppression, very few of these survive, and those that do are spread thinly over a large area.

The second are the descendants of Han troops who invaded the province, and remained and married girls of local nationalities. The Hans who came to Kweichow later did not recognize these descendants as Hans. These groups bear many different names.

We could not visit all the nationality groups and areas during our trip. We concentrated on the key points, making a close study of one *hsien* in each of the four main areas of the Miao, Chung, I and Hui nationalities. The first step in

the investigation of these main groups was taken.

Blood and Tears

WE were climbing up a mountain path in the Miao district. I grew tired and sat down panting for a rest. A young comrade sat down beside me. "Look at all the stones! Grain grows so thinly . . . it's a shame they should have to plant grain in cracks between stones!" Then, suddenly, "Comrade Fei, they said their ancestors lived in our native place. Is that true?"

I was ashamed that I, although I teach in a university, couldn't answer his question. I had many history courses from primary school to university, but all I remembered about

the nationalities of the southwest were the words "Shan Miao" and "Shan Wei." These nationalities, thousands of people covering a great area, had been living out their painful history of "mountain climbing" since earliest times, but they had been omitted from our history courses.

Near the end of the year we were working in the southwest, when my young comrade found the answer to his question in the magazine *Hsueh Hsi*, in an article by Fan Wen-lan, "The Development of the Nationalities of China."

Fan wrote, "The Eastern Yi nationality first developed in the coastal districts, the Miao and Yao along the Yangtze and in the Pearl River basins . . . The I and other nationali-



ties in the southwest first developed that district, the Miaos governing a large country which included the present provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. The Ai Lao tribe of the I nationality founded the Nan Chao county in what is now the province of Yunnan."

History of Miaos

The present diffusion of nationalities in Kweichow gives some clues to their historical development. The Miao central district is along the Ch'ing Shui River, but there are some Miao areas in northwestern Kweichow connected with the Miao areas in western Hunan; originally they probably connected with the Ch'ing Shui area. The Miaos who came in from Hunan in early times settled in the Wu

River basin, but later, as the Hans came in from Szechuen, then turned westward, the Miaos were divided into two sections. At present there are only a few thousand Miaos living north of the Wu River.

From their central districts in east and southwest Kweichow, the Miaos spread over large areas in west and south Kweichow, where they now live in the high mountains, showing the truth of the old saying, "The Miaos live on the mountain tops, the Chungs along the rivers, and the Hans in the streets."

Outside their main areas the Miaos are scattered in small groups of from 10 to 20 families or more; some live in Yunnan and Burma. Most of these are the descendants of

those who were forced to run away from their central districts by wars, slaughter and oppression. In the pre-liberation period many were forced into the high mountains to avoid cruel KMT conscription.

Southwest Aborigines

The history of the I, aborigines of the southwest, is also reliable because they had a more developed political organization. They had ruling class personages, some of whom had genealogical trees. The central I district is the Liang Mountain area along the borders of Szechuen, Sikang, Yunnan and Kweichow, and during the Yuan and Ming Dynasties the Is were included in the feudal emperors' realm. Gradually, Han influence invaded the I district. After the Ch'ing Dynasty, the warlords and KMT reactionary rule, only about 100,000 I nationals are left in Hichang and Wei-ning.

From this, we can see that the Miaos and Is, most numerous of the brother nationalities, moved into Kweichow from elsewhere. The Is, in west Kweichow as well as the many small groups scattered in different districts show that the Miaos and Is were not the native tribes. One of these is the Lao. The present site of Kweichow University was called "Hua Lao" before the war of resistance against Japan, but now no Laos are left there, and only the name remains to remind us of the original people.

The Laos have a custom called "eating new food." At harvest time they have the right to take some grain from the land of the Chungs and others to sacrifice to their ancestors, thus signifying their ancestors' ownership of the land. The Cha Lao are spread over a wide area. There are small groups in Yunnan, now dying out.

As the different nationalities moved into mountainous Kweichow, each tribe developed in its own way in dialect, clothes, customs and habits, differing in different areas. Thus the Miaos



Since liberation China's minority peoples have gained full equality with the majority Han race. No longer treated as inferiors and discriminated against, they are making rapid strides in raising their standard of living and developing to the full their cultural heritage.



Top left: Four Yi women, delegates elected to the People's Congress in the Sichang district of Sikang province. Yi women are noted for their statuesque beauty and stand nearly as tall as their menfolk.

Lower left: A group of Yi teen-agers performing a folk dance.

Top right: Tibetan women in the Sikang-Tibet borderlands working in the fields. With the help of the central government, peasants in these high plateaus harvested two crops this year instead of the usual one.

divided into the Green, Red and White branches. People of the Tai language group divided into many families which are no longer recognized as the same nationality.

The history of the movement of the Miaos into Kweichow is a sorrowful one. They would not have moved from the fertile plains into the mountains unless they had been forced, and our brother nationals told us many tales of violence.

Battles and Bloodshed

—We visited a relic called the "killing hole." The story goes that during the Ch'ing Dynasty the emperor dispatched troops to Huang Ping to summon the Miaos to hear his decree. Troops ambushed the Miaos as they came by a certain hillside, killing all who passed by and throwing the bodies into a hollow. Water flowing through the hollow mixed with the victims' blood and turned red as it ran out of the hillside.

Later arrivals, seeing this, immediately returned to their villages and fortresses. There they gathered their women and children and took them to an inaccessible cave in the mountainside, and present-day Miaos are the descendants of those women. Although this story may not be true in detail, we know from historical records that in the reign of the emperors Chen Lung and Chia Ch'ing (1736-1821) the Ch'ing emperors slaughtered the brother nationalities.

Kweichow's archives tell of a Miao revolt against a government decree of 1854 forcing the people to surrender their gold, silver and grain. Chang Hsiu-mei of the Miaos led a revolt, making connections with the Taiping army. Shih Ta-k'ai organized a joint Miao-Han army which reached the east and south of Kweichow. However, the Ch'ing government used Miao nationals under T'ien Hsin-shu to conquer the Miaos with Miaos. The revolting forces, some with Miao leadership, won some battles, but many Ch'ing soldiers were sent

and upper-class Miaos were bribed and turned over to the government, so the Miaos were defeated in 1871.

We do not know how many Miaos were killed in these battles, but in the Lei Kung Shan battle in 1726, the record says that "More than 10,000 were killed and more than 400,000 were starved."

Other fraternal nationalities were equally unfortunate. The archives tell of the 1797 Pang Kiang Revolt led by the "P'us" (the present Chung). "When the army attacked (the robbers), more than a thousand hid in the Eight Corner Hole. They were all burned to death. More than 10,000 were captured. In the two robbers' dens, a thousand were killed, 2,600 arrested and more than 10,000 burned."

All the emperors used slaughter to oppress the fraternal nationalities. Although history mentions only the large battles, and these merely in summary, the nationals remember them with hatred. At one evening meeting a Miao of more than 60 arose and sang a song in a deep and exciting voice. All listened intently, emotion mounted higher and higher, and many old Miaos shed tears.

"Revolt Song"

This, we were told, was the "revolt song." It describes how a Miao leader revolted, mobilized the great masses of the people, but was later defeated and arrested by the Han officials. They tortured him with burning oil, and asked him if the Miaos will rebel again. He answered, "The Hans oppress us one day and we rebel the same day."

That night, the old man broke the rule of teaching the young men only on certain occasions. He said that now the Miaos and Hans were of the same family, and the Hans would not invade and the Miaos would not rebel. He could therefore sing this song for the visitors sent by Chairman Mao.

After telling us their grievances, the Miaos asked, "Who was responsible for this bloody



Dance of the Miao Tribe

— by Yung Yu

history? Who has oppressed us? Who is our enemy?" Many answered that the Hans were the oppressors. Some said dubiously "But Chairman Mao is a Han. How is it that he helps us rather than oppresses us?"

The discussion went on. Some wanted to know what the Hans gained by oppression of the Miaos. "They occupied our land and robbed us of our oxen and money. But who occupied and enjoyed the land? The poor Hans got nothing, only the officials and landlords, who employed soldiers to oppress us, kill us, drive us from our land."

"Yes! We developed the land, then these people came and said it belonged to them. Those officials and landlords were the KMT. They wouldn't let us till the land unless we paid rent, and their soldiers bullied us. They conscripted our young men and we had to pay for that. The poor Han people suffered like us." Friend and foe had been recognized.

The oppression and slaughter of fraternal nationalities stemmed from the greed of the landlord class and their representatives, the feudal rulers—not from differences in language and dress. The poor Han people gained nothing but suffering, since the feudal land-

lords themselves never fought the "savages", but made the poor Han farmers do the fighting as well as paying the expenses. It was easy to die in a "savage" district, and thousands of Han farmers and brother nationals were killed in these wars, while many Hans were left stationed in the nationals' districts and mingled with them.

Farmers were still farmers, but the officials were rewarded with land, became landlords, exploited the brother nationals and gave part of their gains to the emperor who protected their interests. They were the enemies of the brother nationalities, they are the ones responsible for such a bloody history.

But we Hans were also partly responsible; neither we nor our ancestors felt enough sympathy with our brother nationalities firmly to oppose our own rulers when they perpetrated these barbarous crimes.

Now, the enemy, author of the bloody history, has been defeated, and the basis of domestic national relationships has been changed from oppression to equality and mutual cooperation. A new national history has commenced with the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Laboring Miao

IN the central Miao district, in eastern Kweichow, they number 80 percent of the total population, concentrated in the mountains, while the Hans occupy the commercial centers. There are around 2,000,000 Miaos, making them an important minority in the southwest.

Going into the mountains, we saw terraced farms irrigated by mountain streams. Where the earth was deep enough, millet grew on the hillsides. Variation in altitude and north or south-facing plots cause variations in the time of harvest. Some rice fields we saw had been harvested, some were being cut, some were not yet ripe. Masses of men and women were working in the fields.

Miao men are similar in appearance to Han men, but the women still dress in their own fashion, with handkerchiefs on their heads. Their sleeves and coat facings are embroidered; they wear a long skirt and go barefooted. Coat and skirt are dark purple; these are the "Black Miao with the Long Skirt" (the purple dresses look black from a distance.)

The Miaos have many names, taken from the women's dress. The five chief divisions are the Black, White, Green, Red and Flower. The Black Miao are in eastern Kweichow. In central Kweichow the White Miao women's skirts have a white line border, while both the men and women of the Flower Miao wear embroidered capes.

Miaos of the same "color" in different districts have developed different dress styles. Thus the women of one Black Miao district wear a short skirt to just below the knee, their legs being bound in puttees, and women of another district have shells hanging down their backs for decoration—the "Hai-fei Miao."

In spite of the Han rulers' attempts to force the Miaos to change their habits of dress,

the women's costumes have been little affected, except in the cities of Kweiyang and Chinyuan, where they wear Han dress. The most obvious difference is that the Miao women wear skirts and the Han women wear trousers.

Under KMT rule, Miao women were often insulted in the market places by "lifting their skirts." Soldiers in the streets forced Miao women to cut their hair and take off their skirts, charging them a "dress-changing fee." As the Miao women were frightened of this, and the Miao men of conscription, they stayed away from the centers. Thus, village and city were separated.

Miao women value their dress very highly because it is the product of many years' labor with needle and thread, stitch upon stitch. Generally they themselves have planted the cotton (or hemp), woven, dyed and embroidered it. As a rule, all working Miao women have at least one embroidered dress. They begin to learn embroidery at the age of seven or eight; we saw them by their mothers' sides. They do not use designs printed on the cloth but stitch the designs "freehand," and we



Miaos at the fair

— Liu Ping-chih

could scarcely believe so little could produce such beautiful things.

After long work, they dress in their own masterpieces and sing love songs with the young men at "Ma Long P'o". A girl wins the approval of her lover chiefly by her good needlework.

In one area, I visited every family. On leaving, I put needle and thread into my hostess' hand, and she would invariably rush to find a piece of embroidery and ask us to take it to Chairman Mao, "for he loves our embroidery." At one enjoyable gathering, Miao women surrounded our girl comrades who were singing and playing, and tied pieces of embroidery on them, practically covering them. These are the women's dearest tokens, usually given only to their lovers.

The strongest impression one gets in the Miao districts is one of labor. The Miao women labor to make their own clothing and also create works of art. They till the fields side by side with the men. Among the Miaos, it is very difficult to find an idle person.

One day I met several boys of 10 years old carrying firewood from the mountains. I tried lifting the loads, and found them very heavy indeed.

Trained at an early age, they go barefooted on the stony mountain paths. Most don't even wear straw shoes, and go barefooted even in the snow.

Han Landlords

Except for a few individual landlords, most Miaos owning spare land continue to work. In one area where the Miaos make up almost all of the 4,100 families, there is no landlord among them. The middle farmers are in the majority and own most of the land, in some villages two-thirds. Most Miao farmers till their own land and rent a small portion from a landlord, generally a Han.

The Miao land rental system differs from that of the Han in some respects. The Miao do not exploit as cruelly as the Han, but Miao tenants till a

small portion of land for their landlord without payment. Everybody works, tilling his own land; what is not tilled by the owner is rented out to relatives as a means of helping them.

The Miaos differ from other nationalities in Kweichow in that there is no class distinction among them. History offers an explanation. The feudal Han invaders were content to leave far-off nationalities alone, as long as they paid tribute; but those living nearer, such as the Miaos, were killed or pushed out while the invaders took their land.

Moving into the mountains, the feudal Hans followed them there and demanded rents. But, despite difficult natural conditions and heavy exploitation, the Miaos, by hard labor improved their economic position relative to the corrupt Han landlords who did not work. They bought land back from bankrupt Han landlords and moved step by step back toward the plains. As they grew more powerful, they revolted. The emperor then sent armies to drive out the Miaos again. The Miao history is therefore one of ebb and flow.

Miao and Han farming tools differ little, but the Miaos use more animals than the Hans, the ordinary farmer having several head of buffalo, which are used for religious and cultural as well as working purposes.

Economically, the Miaos have entered feudalism, although under the oppression of Han political power, it was very difficult for a landlord class to evolve among Miaos. Internally, Miao feudal influence is very weak. Although both Han farmers and the brother nationalities were oppressed by the feudal rulers, they were economically divided and did not unite against their common enemy. Friendly relations could not be established until national separation was replaced by equality and cooperation.

It is clear that the past struggles were class struggles; it is also clear that with the

destruction of Han feudal rule, the hatred between nationalities will disappear.

Feudal society despised labor, but the Miaos loved labor. As a result, mass cultural activities are very popular, especially singing and dancing, organized in the close unity of labor. Singing is an integral part of social life, anyone who could not sing would be ostracized. Every village has its green, the "Ma Long P'u," a strip of hillside open to the free society of boys and girls.

After the harvest, when they are free, the youths go in a group from their village to the "Ma Long P'u" of another. Upon their appearance the unmarried girls dress in their finery and come out. Love songs are sung. This continues year after year until the boys and girls are well acquainted. Then they discuss marriage, with which the parents of either party cannot interfere.

Freedom of Marriage

This free marriage is still preserved among the Miaos owing to the weakness of feudalism. Under it, a person who cannot sing cannot find a satisfactory companion, so it is not difficult to see why everyone can sing.

Often, at a dancing party, among the lovable, active Miaos, we wanted to sing but our voices were out of tune. We wanted to dance but we could not move. We felt like prisoners. We all realized that we were not active enough, and we owe our Miao brothers a debt of gratitude for showing us that "life is lived only through labor."

The Miaos, struggling for survival through ages of oppression, learned that labor is life. They could not have lived on if they had not cultivated the wasteland and grown grain on the rocky mountains. Now that they have equality and freedom to develop their economy and culture they will become outstanding members of our great family.

(to be concluded next month)

Silk Industry Prospers Again

THE weaving of silk piece goods in Soochow is a well-developed handicraft industry with a centuries-old history. Reaching its prime toward the close of the 19th century, it saw successive declines thereafter, sinking to its nadir after VJ-Day.

Since liberation, Soochow's silk weaving industry has been largely rehabilitated. Wider domestic and foreign markets have resulted in an increase in processing works and employment, and the industry is looking toward even better days ahead.

Emperor took Pick

Under the Manchu Dynasty, the best of Soochow's silk products were manufactured for the sole use of the imperial household. As the court pre-empted the best silks, it maintained a supervisor's office in Soochow to oversee each stage

of the process, from the reeling, dyeing and weaving of the silk to the designing and patterning of the products.

By the end of the last century, Soochow had about 17,000 wooden looms turning out its famous silks. It was the chief home handicraft industry in Soochow, and almost two-fifths of the inhabitants engaged in it.

The fame of Soochow silks spread throughout China and foreign countries. The looms turned out crepes, taffetas, pongees, velvets, gauzes, laces, trimmings and embroideries. Well-known for their brilliant colors, close weave and variegated design, these silks were exported to South Asia, Europe and America, the foreign exchange thus earned forming an important element in the city's economy.

During the past 20 years, however, the returns for Soochow's silk industry became less

and less remunerative. This decline was due to two factors: the excessive exploitation by KMT bureaucratic capital, and the high tariff barriers raised against Chinese silk by the main importing countries.

Further blows were dealt the industry by the Japanese, who rapidly expanded their rayon industry and, after their aggressive war, occupied Soochow.

Better times did not return after VJ-Day. The US government's policy in Japan resulted in the taking over by US business of many sectors of the Japanese economy, including rayon and silk. This, in combination with the high prices of Chinese silk abroad, made it impossible for Chinese silk to compete with Japanese products in the world market. As a result, the Chinese silk industry suffered further great losses. Things were so bad that the peasants even chopped down their mulberry trees.

Rehabilitation

The acute crisis in the silk industry has been overcome since liberation, with government efforts to increase processing orders and the increased internal and foreign market. Beginning in June, 1950, the state-owned China Silk Corporation began to supply the Soochow weaving factories with low-priced raw silk and to place processing orders with them.

Both owners and workers, in order to overcome the stagnation of internal trade and the US-KMT blockade, executed the government processing orders to the full satisfaction of the China Silk Corporation. By the end of 1950, the government placed further orders with the industry to the extent of 123,549 yards.

By then there were 134 silk weaving factories operating in Soochow, with a total of 1,083 electric and 386 wooden looms.



Worker at mill in Chinchow receiving medical care in sanatorium attached to mill.

For the year 1950, the industry's products aggregated 930,325 yards of silk piece goods and more than 77,000 silk coverlets.

Since the beginning of 1951, Soochow's silk production has been further stepped up, in order to meet increasing demands of both domestic and foreign markets. Domestic demand has increased greatly, with the many native products exhibitions in various parts of the country and the large volume of commodities flowing between town and country and different areas.

One of the basic factors in the rapid rehabilitation of the silk industry was the opening of trade, through the China Silk Corporation, with the Soviet Union and the democratic republics of Eastern Europe.

More Workers Needed

The number of Soochow factories that have received processing orders increased from last year's 10 to the present 18, with as many as 230 looms working on these orders alone. They have provided employment for a large number of workers, and recently the big Tung Wu Silk Weaving Factory asked the local labor bureau to supply 100 additional workers.

During the South Kiangsu Native Products Exhibition, held in April of this year, trade missions from different parts of China bought up the stocks of the Soochow silk mills and concluded many contracts for future delivery.

Old connections with distant areas of the country—with the Northeast, the Northwest, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Area, Sinkiang and other areas—have been revived. These trade connections, interrupted for nearly two decades, have been made possible again with the rehabilitation of the country's communications and transport.

The exhibition also afforded an opportunity for establishing new business relationships, chiefly with China's southwest and south-central areas. In addition to the increased foreign

and domestic trade already mentioned, the South Kiangsu Native Products Company recently marketed Soochow embroidery work to the value of Y1,100,000,000.

For the first half of 1951, Soochow silk weaving factories fulfilled 96 percent of the China Silk Corporation assignment, with only 16 percent of off-grade products. During the same period, the factories in Shanghai, Hangchow and Sheng Tse fulfilled their orders from 92 to 94 percent, while their off-grade products ranged from 16 to 22 percent. Thus, Soochow topped the other three processing areas and won the first red banner prize awarded by the China Silk Corporation.

The second half of 1951 has shown a steady upward trend in processing work, and it is estimated that the aggregate amount of silk products from Soochow will exceed the 1950 figure by more than 100 percent.

In order to achieve higher

efficiency and reduce production costs, the factories are making plans to adopt the joint operation system.

Cocoon production is also up. The production of cocoons was about 30 percent greater than last year's and this year's average yield of silkworm eggs per sheet was 27.8 catties of cocoons, an increase of 17.5 percent over that of 1950.

The China Silk Corporation has done a great deal in pushing new methods and techniques in raising silkworms and hatching silkworm eggs. These new methods have not only raised the quality of the silk, but have also effected economies in expenses and manpower. The planned distribution of selected specie of silkworm eggs, for example, has contributed toward the greater yield of cocoons, and the fixing of fair purchase prices for the raw silk has helped to better its quality.

— KAO FAN

Workers Get Old Age Pensions



Ten veteran workers of the state-operated Silk Weaving Mill have just begun receiving pensions under the Labor Insurance Regulations which went into effect on May 1 of this year. Each of these workers has from 30 to 40 years' service to his credit.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

US Rejects Cease-fire

ON October 31 the truce delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers proposed a cease-fire at existing battle positions. The Americans flatly turned this down and continued to haggle and procrastinate. Death and destruction in Korea went on.

In the three and a half months between the time the cease-fire talks opened in Kaisung on July 10 and the Korean-Chinese proposal, losses for America's "UN" forces amounted to more than 170,000, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from the Korean front on November 6. In this period the Americans launched three major offensives in which they threw in 19 divisions and almost all of their artillery and tanks.

The US plan has not been difficult to follow during the long months of negotiations—the military masterminds wanted to make use of the talks to prepare and launch offensives. Almost immediately after the talks got under way, following front line visits by both Ridgway and Van Fleet, a succession of probing attacks were unleashed and preparations made for large-scale offensives.

Following the defeat of Van Fleet's first round "autumn offensive," which was shattered during the first two weeks of October, mid-October saw the Americans and their satellites smashed in the "second round." In the latter offensive Van Fleet flung in four divisions and supported them with a great quantity of tanks, airplanes and artillery.

According to *Hsinhua* reporting from Korea, the Americans "mounted a frenzied attack on the eastern front on October 13. And by October 23, they had only been able to advance a few kilometers in the south and southeast of Kysung. They paid a heavy price in men for these few kilometers . . ."

Even the American press was beginning to show concern for high US losses. *US News and World Report*, in its October 26 issue, said: "It is American forces that are paying the big price and casualties now, but they will pay a still bigger price in the winter if the war goes on. As the weeks go by, the relative proportion of American losses tends to rise . . ."

A glance at the battle line shows the small change in positions since peace talks began in July. What it also shows in view of this little change is the reckless abandon with which Ridgway and Van Fleet have thrown in men and supplies.

AMERICA'S much vaunted "air supremacy" in Korea is beginning to wear thin. On October 28 in Tokyo, *Associated Press* reported that the US air force in Korea has been suffering increasingly severe blows daily. "Increasing numbers of B-29 Superforts are limping into their bases on Okinawa and Japan . . . More of the medium bombers have been forced to make emergency landings on Allied air-strips in Korea or are ditching in the Yellow Sea . . . The rising threat to Allied air supremacy is told in the UN losses for last week," AP reported.

Earlier, on October 22, *United Press* bluntly reported from Washington: "The US is losing combat aircraft faster than it can replace them . . . The losses have been suffered in combat in Korea and from all other causes in normal world-wide operations . . . The extent of aircraft destruction and damage in Korea has never been revealed and will not be while fighting is going on."

Vietnam Liberation War

A REVIEW of the Vietnam people's six year war against French and American imperialists was made by Ton Duc Thang, head of the Vietnam People's Delegation visiting China during October and November.

Ton stated that more than 180,000 enemy troops had been wiped out and routed, and nearly two-thirds of the nation's territory had been liberated in the past six years. In the remaining one-third, the French only occupy a few big cities and some communication centers.

In addition to successes on the military front, Ton also reported on the achievements in industry and agriculture. Vietnam workers have boosted production to an unprecedented height and are manufacturing all kinds of necessities from native raw materials.

Reduction of rent and interest has been carried out in all the urban liberated areas and land reform has been completed in the rural areas. This has accounted for the successful prevention of famine and has ensured bumper harvests in rice, cotton and other agricultural products. Illiteracy has been eradicated among 62 percent of the population.

Ton stated that the people of Vietnam will continue to learn from the experiences of the Chinese people both in the liberation war and in the sphere of national reconstruction. The people of Vietnam are determined to defeat the French aggressors in their country and the American interventionists, he said.

A PARIS report reveals that the war started against the Vietnam people by the French has been taken up and utilized by Washington to further subjugate France and to increase the penetration of American capital in Indo-China and all of Southeast Asia.

On the pretext of helping the French expeditionary corps and the puppet governments of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, American big business has laid its hands on the chief sources of strategic materials in Indo-China and is converting those areas into a base against new China.

American monopolies already have ousted French capital from the most important branches of the Indo-China economy. They now are exporting from Indo-China tin, phosphates, coal, tungsten, rubber and other vital raw materials. The Indo-China economy is more and more coming under the sway of firms like Standard Oil, Florida Phosphate, Caltex, and Bethlehem Steel.

The same article refers to the recent hat-in-hand visit of General de Lattre de Tassigny to Washington, where he got only vague promises for a revision of the program for American military aid. The general opinion on this summoning of the French chief of forces in Indo-China is that the US will demand greater concessions from France, such as expediting the shipment of vital materials.

The American press has made no secret that the US is ready to demand the complete subordination to the American military mission in Indo-China of the French troops and the army of puppet Bao Dai, which is now being formed.

P.I. Army Busy

MURDER, graft and military measures featured the November 13 Philippine elections to choose nine Senators, a number of city mayors and hundreds of provincial officials.

With little to choose between President Quirino's Liberal Party and the opposition Nationalista Party, the nation's five to six million voters could only watch the violence and terror of the election campaign. In a Manila dispatch on November 9, *Reuter* stated: "While the Presidential and Senatorial elections of 1949 were not exactly orderly and clean, the forthcoming November balloting shows every sign of being even less orderly . . . There are unmistakable signs that in certain provinces and cities some candidates will resort to trickery and violence in order to win.

"Already electoral frauds such as the so-called 'flying voters' (or repeaters) and the virtual liquidation of political enemies have started in a number of places, including Manila. . . ."

Pre-election casualties, resulting from murders and kidnappings in several provinces numbered 36 persons killed and 63 kidnapped, ac-

cording to official sources four days before election day.

Meanwhile, as early as October 19, Defense Secretary Magsaysay had already completed an army blueprint for what he said would help insure "clean and peaceful" elections. The blueprint called for 14 election zones under the direct supervision of army and constabulary commanders. Each election zone was assured of army "protection" during and after election day. On October 29 in Manila, Magsaysay said that a total of 30 towns had already been placed under army control.

In addition to army control and the use of "election inspectors" it was reported that both parties planned to call upon 5,000 members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps from colleges and universities to "facilitate" voting and "safeguard" the ballot boxes.

On November 3, *Agence France Presse* reported from Manila that all Philippine Army leave had been cancelled between November 4

Allies Fall Out

WASHINGTON is peeved with some of the antics of the South Korean regime. Hand in hand with Truman's desire to save Syngman Rhee's brand of "democracy," America had expected to see vitally needed tungsten flow in from Korea.

On October 16, the *Associated Press* reported from Washington, "Irked by reports that South Korea had refused to cooperate in obtaining scarce metal for the US, a House committee today pigeon-holed a bill to let Korea buy surplus American ships.

"Representative Edward J. Hart . . . said the action by the House Merchant Marine Committee . . . was taken following reports to the committee that South Korea had not cooperated in providing tungsten to this country and had been selling scrap metal to private dealers.

"We thought that our action might give them time to think this situation over," Mr. Hart said."

A few days earlier *United Press* had reported from Washington that the South Korean government had been accused of "scooping up scrap metal left in the wake of the US Army and selling it at fancy prices."

Representative Bonner was quoted as saying, "The Korean government today is selling scrap, but that scrap is not coming back to America . . . The Korean government is buying it from natives at six dollars a ton and selling it at \$33 a ton," *UP* reported.

and December 1, and a state of emergency declared in order to prevent possible trouble on November 7—anniversary of the Huk people's liberation movement—and on November 13—election day.

ON October 28 the US Ambassador to the Philippines Myron M. Cowen stated that "the tide of battle had turned" in the campaign against the Huk "rebels." Said Cowen, "The enemy has been stopped in his tracks."

Reporting from Manila on November 9, AP claimed "the Philippine Huks appear to be preparing a supreme effort to wrest another rich piece of territory from the 'Democratic' (editor's quotes) orbit."

AP reported that the "official viewpoint of both Filipinos and Americans here on the seriousness of the Huk menace fluctuates. It waxes when the Philippine government is asking for more US military and economic aid; it wanes when its leaders are stressing domestic accomplishments for a home audience."

According to AP, the Huks are played up when US agencies in the Philippines are trying to influence Washington appropriations. They are played down when these same agencies are answering criticisms of their policies.

Japan: American Colony

SECRET clauses in the US-Japanese "security pact" openly trample on the sovereignty and independence of Japan and turn that nation into a virtual American colony. This was made clear in an interview with a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Yoshida government and printed in *Yomiuri*, a far from radical newspaper.

The official stated that when the "security pact" goes into effect "American military vessels and aircraft will be free to use Japan's harbor and air base facilities." Moreover, American naval and air bases in Japan will be "rent free," but the expense of construction and upkeep will be shared by both the US and Japan. In addition, Japan also agrees to exempt from all taxes the supplies and equipment imported in the name of "feeding and maintaining" US forces in Japan.

In order to fulfill the "security pact," a joint committee of Americans and Japanese will be formed, "probably under the chairmanship of the American ambassador to Tokyo." This committee not only has the power to govern the "security arrangement," but also to make "spot decisions" on problems of finance, construction, transportation and liaison between the US and Japanese governments. This committee will set up separate agreements to fix specific rules on

how American forces will utilize Japan's airports, harbors, roads and railroads.

The secret clauses also rule that Japan must provide for the security of all bases through "anti-espionage" work. For this, Japanese police will have to be directed by America, as indicated by the official's statement that "Japan must support the US military police with Japanese police when necessary."

The same official, according to *Yomiuri*, also disclosed that US forces in Japan will enjoy extraterritoriality. He said that both countries had reached an agreement that the American military authorities will have jurisdiction over disputes between Americans and Japanese within the territorial limits of the bases themselves. Even if US servicemen are accused of criminal acts outside the base areas, and if the alleged crimes are committed by men who are "under military orders or by men involved in emergency security operations," Japanese courts will have no jurisdiction.

The secret clauses give the US the right to make surveys within and without its military bases in Japan, as well as the use of Japanese installations and labor. The Americans have the full power to search and arrest inside their bases. Japanese can exercise such power only with the permission of the headquarters of troops stationed in the bases.

WHILE Washington monopolized the Japan "peace treaty" it also refused to allow "allies," such as the Philippines, war reparations on the grounds that Japan was not able to pay because of her poor economic condition. However, a *UP* Tokyo story on November 2 reveals that the Philippines and other "allies" are unhappy over some events in Japan.

According to *UP*, the National Diet has begun investigating the construction of a luxury "hot springs" in central Tokyo, following criticism by "the Philippines and other countries claiming reparations."

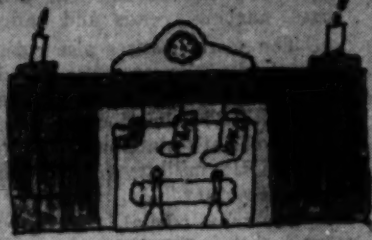
UP reports "the three-story building . . . occupies an entire city block just off the main shopping district of Ginza. It was licensed as a Turkish bath house to provide 'comfort to people of little income,' but now combines under its roof a nightclub, a bar, several restaurants and beer halls and caters exclusively to wealthy foreign businessmen, government officials and rich Japanese."

Recently, visitors from the Philippines and other nations who are claiming reparations from Japan have been outspokenly critical of the "hot springs" and other such pleasure facilities. "They are frankly unable to reconcile such extravagant construction with Japan's protestations that it is financially unable to pay the reparations claims of countries it ravaged," *UP* reported.

MERRY X-MAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR

BROTHERS
+
SISTERS



MY WIFE
+
MY DARLING
+
SON

MOTHER + DAD



Season's Greeting

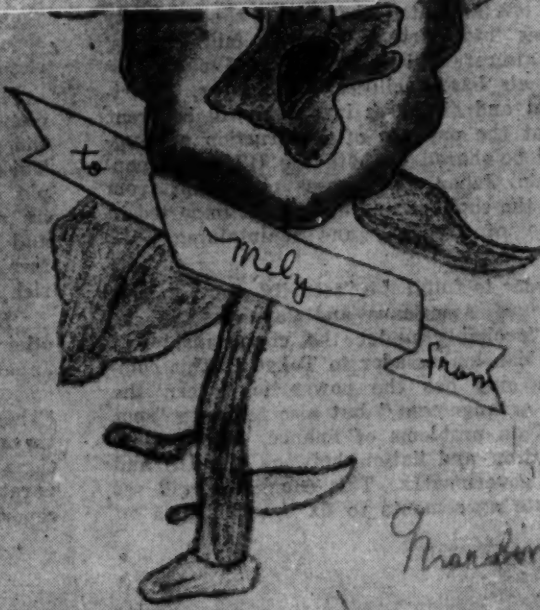


X'mas

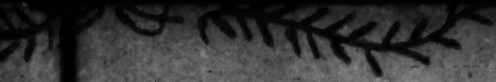
Christmas

just what you mean to
I love you as only I
know and you are with
me wherever I go.

I see your face
often in my dreams,
are like an angel to
it seems. Don't worry
nor shed a tear, read
with a smile and love
more my dear. I will
love you with all my heart
and pray to god that
we will never part. Love
Fre



Manding


 4
 5
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 12
 NEW YEAR!

asds from POW's

produced on these two pages are a few of
 Christmas cards and letters drawn and
 by American, Filipino and British pri-
 war for their relatives and friends at

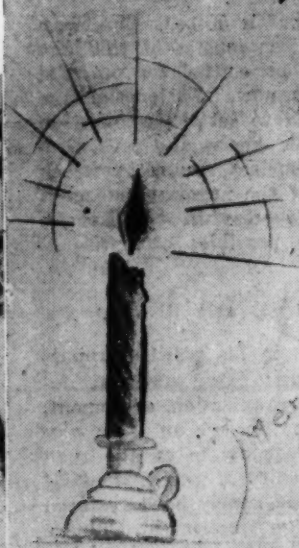
ent press dispatches quote prisoners as
 that plans are already underway for
 the Christmas celebrations in the various
 camps in North Korea.


 Sweetheart
 Happy New Year
 '52

To My Dear Mother, This I say
 a happy wish for Christmas
 days, May all your troubles
 disappear, as we come to the new
 year, I miss you more than words
 can tell, and my love you know
 to well, I only hope that I will
 be, returning home to know I'm
 free, God bless and keep you
 Mother mine, as for me I'm
 feeling fine...

Your Loving Son,
 A. Small

Dear Beloved



Merry Christmas
 And
 Happy New Year
 to you

Lovingly
 xxx B. Small

CHINA NOTES

Peking Meeting Held

THE 3rd Session of the First National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Peking from October 23 to November 1. Besides members of the National Committee there were 513 specially invited delegates from all walks of life. In addition there were 247 delegates representing the central and regional governments and regional People's Consultative Councils.

In his opening speech, Chairman Mao Tse-tung reported that the three major movements which were carried out during the past year—Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, land reform, and the suppression of counter-revolutionaries—have achieved great victories. He stated that land reform will be completed in 1952, except for a few areas where national minorities live; and the Chinese people are united as never before in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

Turning to the unprecedented unification China has achieved since liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out, "On the industrial and agricultural fronts, the patriotic movement to increase production is spreading. This new feature is worth celebrating in our country. Since the carrying out of land reform in the villages, and the democratic reforms in industrial enterprises, the workers and peasants have acquired the possibility of developing their greatest initiative . . . and the possibility of improving their material and cultural life . . ."

Referring to the war in Korea, Chairman Mao stated that China has long said that the Korean question should be settled by peaceful means. "This still holds now. So long as the US government is willing to settle the question on a just and reasonable basis, and will stop using every possible shameless means to wreck and delay the progress of the negotiations, as it has done in the past, success in the Korean armistice negotiations is possible; otherwise it is impossible."

* * *

PREMIER Chou En-lai, in his political report to the meeting stated: "Our national defenses, in terms of army organization, equipment, technique, training, and so on, are on their way to modernization. Our economy is on the road to swift recovery. Agricultural and industrial production in the main has nearly been restored to the highest level of production in Chinese history, while in some fields the highest level has been surpassed, in some cases by a wide margin;

only in some cases will it take a few more years' efforts to bring it up to record level.

"There has been further development of our commerce, compared with last year. Commodity prices, in the main, have remained stable throughout the country. Our foreign trade in the very first year registered a favorable balance, a radical change from the situation of the past 73 years when an unfavorable trade balance was one of the characteristics of semi-colonial China. Our cultural and educational endeavors have made remarkable progress everywhere . . ."

Dealing with foreign relations, Premier Chou stated: "The people and government of our country love peace and pursue a consistent policy of peace. Over 230,000,000 people of our country signed the Stockholm appeal, and 344,000,000 have signed the appeal for a world peace pact.

"Everyone knows that our people, after liberating our entire territory, need to restore and develop our industrial and agricultural production and our cultural and educational work in peaceful surroundings, free from menace. Everyone is aware that the people of our country consider that countries of diverse social systems all over the world can exist peacefully side by side. The people of our country have never harbored thoughts of threatening or invading anyone. But we cannot for a moment tolerate other people's threats and aggression against us.

"All those countries which are willing to establish diplomatic relations with us, on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, will certainly be welcomed by us; while the imperialists, who dream of threatening our people with their policy of aggression and war, will certainly meet with our resolute counter-blows. This is the foreign policy we are pursuing and will continue to pursue in future."

Referring to land reform, the premier said: "By the end of August, land reform was completed in areas containing a rural population of over 150,000,000 in four administrative areas of the East, Central-South, Southwest and Northwest China. Over 180,000,000 *mou* of land (one *mou* is one-fifteenth of a hectare—Editor) were distributed among more than 90,000,000 landless and land-poor peasants.

"In the country as a whole, including the old areas, land reform has been completed in areas with a total rural population of over 310,000,000 and it still remains to be carried out in areas with a rural population of over 90,000,000.

"It is estimated that land reform can in the main be finished throughout the country by the

end of next year, except for areas populated by minority nationalities."

Premier Chou said: "The establishment of national regional autonomy and national democratic coalition governments is now being carried out step by step. Excluding Inner Mongolia, altogether 30 national autonomous government and 51 national democratic coalition governments have been established and range from region to village level . . ."

The premier also pointed out that "adequate reforms within the nationalities are a necessary stage through which the national minorities must pass in order to develop and progress and reach the level of the more advanced nationalities. But these reforms must suit the characteristics of the present stage of development of the nationalities concerned. They must accord with the will of the majority of the masses of the nationalities concerned . . ."

ON October 25 Chen Yun, Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs, made a report on economic and financial work in the past year. He reported that progress in agriculture, industry and commerce, and finance

had been significant, particularly in view of the fact that it had been made in a period in which the people throughout China had had to exert vast energy in the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

From this, Chen Yun stated, "it may be seen . . . that the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea does not, as the imperialists had groundlessly expected, prevent us from restoring and developing our economy. On the contrary, our people's economy has received, in the struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea, an impetus which helps bring about speedy progress . . ."

Light Industry Develops

CHINA'S light industry has achieved marked success in restoration and development during the past two years. The first half of 1951, usually a slack season, showed an increased market demand. According to *Hsinhua*, compared with the second half of 1950, all light industry products recorded increased production in the first half of the current year, with auto tires registering an increase of 99 percent, rubber shoes 55 percent, paper 25 percent,

Model Worker Delegates

- Indicating the new position of China's factory and farm workers was the presence of 42 model workers among the invited delegates to the PPCC National Committee Meeting in Peking.



Above: Ho Chien-hsiu (right) 17 year-old model worker of a Tsingtao textile mill whose working methods are now being copied throughout the country. At her side is Chien Chia-kwang, model worker of a Tientsin textile machine factory.

Left: National model peasants Li Shun-ta, left, and Cho Yao-lee, center. At right is Hopei model peasant Chang Hsi-shun.



leather belts for industrial use 43 percent, and refined sugar 32.5 percent.

The chief reasons for the restoration and development of China's light industry are the growing purchasing power of the peasants after land reform and the increased demands of economic and national defense construction.

Enterprises in the field of light industry are being expanded and a growing volume of investments, both public and private, has been reported. In China's industrial center, the Northeast, more than 50 public-owned enterprises completed their quotas for the third quarter of 1951 ahead of schedule, and some concerns even completed the whole year's quota. Crude oil, electric bulbs, transformers and automobile tires surpassed their original targets for the first nine months of 1951 and showed overfulfillments ranging from 20 to 44 percent.

No Major Epidemics

NO major epidemics have taken place anywhere in China during the past two years as a result of the nation-wide epidemic prevention campaigns undertaken since liberation.

From the spring of 1950 up to the autumn of this year 90 percent of the population of Northeast China had been vaccinated. During the first half of this year the number of smallpox cases was reduced by 92 percent, compared to the second half of 1950.

Meanwhile, reports on the drive against infectious diseases in East China reveal that preliminary success has been achieved in the elimination of cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, typhus, malaria, kala azar and schistosomiasis.

In 1950 the East China Public Health Department established a center for the prevention and curing of kala azar and plague with branches in different provinces and sub-branches in the counties. Along with activities for disease prevention, the center conducted publicity on health problems and trained cadres to work in co-ordination with local medical workers.

As a result, no cases of typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery and pest have occurred in East China since 1950. Especially notable is the situation in Fukien province where for the last 10 years outbreaks of bubonic plague took place yearly. Not a single case occurred this year.

Shanghai, China's largest city, has not had one case of smallpox since July 26. In 1938, when smallpox was most rampant, there were 116.8 cases in Shanghai for every 100,000 of the population, of which 38.2 percent were fatal.

The unprecedented vaccination of nearly the total population of the city during March and April of this year is the chief reason for the marked drop in cases of smallpox since May, and the total elimination since July.

Signs of the Times

CHINA'S textile industry, including cotton, wool, hemp, etc., is expanding rapidly. Large capital investments have been made this year by the state to build new mills on an unprecedented scale. At the end of 1950, the output of cotton yarn and cloth exceeded the highest prewar level. In the first half of this year the cotton output had increased by 30 percent and cotton cloth by 24.5 percent. For the first time China is turning out domestically produced textile machinery to equip new mills.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment has been carried out in manufacturing China's first 100 horsepower portable high-speed Diesel engine and air compressor by the workers and technicians of a Tientsin machine plant. The experiment is an important step in turning out machinery which was exclusively imported in the past.

THE Shanghai Lien Kwang Ironworks has manufactured the first Chinese-made rotary press which can print both newspapers and books. All the machine parts are also made here. The machine is 32 inches long, handy, accurate, and speedy. For books, the pages will be cut and folded automatically. The press also prints two colors in one operation.

THIS year's busy season for the cigarette industry arrived earlier than usual as a result of the sharp increase in demand, especially in the rural areas. As a rule the brisk period starts in August. However, sales in July this year not only exceeded last July by 62.4 percent but August of 1950 by 8.8 percent. As a result of increased purchasing power on the part of the people, the cigarette industry decided to revise and increase original production plans for 1951. September production was upped 44 percent over last year, and October increased 60 percent.

BUILDING construction projects for new factory premises and expansion of machinery and equipment have been started by a number of Shanghai industrial establishments in the rubber industry, machine manufacturing works, paper mills, dyestuff works, and pharmaceutical laboratories to meet requirements for greater production in 1952. Most local industrial establishments have passed over from the stage of restoration to expansion.

Szechuen Notes

Earl Willmott

"WESTERN" and "Chinese" medicine: I never liked that distinction. Why not call them "scientific" and "non-scientific" medicine? Some months ago when I read a statement of Mao Tse-tung's, "Western and Chinese medicine unite for the good of the people," I was surprised that he should still make this distinction, and I could not see how they could unite. There was a deep prejudice between them. The western-trained doctor tended to look down on the old "Chinese" doctor as a quack; and the "Chinese" doctor ignored the western-trained doctor, regarding him as a representative of some new-fangled nonsense.

New Style Medicine

But in new China they are uniting! Recently there have been many meetings of "western" and "Chinese" doctors. There is a growing mutual respect. Both are concerned for the people's welfare. The "western" doctors see that their "Chinese" colleagues have a lot of practical knowledge and are in close touch with the people; the "Chinese" doctors see that their "western" colleagues have much scientific knowledge which is most valuable.

In these recent meetings they have discussed together problems of the health of the people—each learning from the other. The western-trained doctors have been giving talks on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and so forth.

My friend who told me about this is a western-trained Chinese Christian surgeon who has already made a national name for his recent work in tissue therapy. He said that one night he was giving a talk, and as it was 9:00 o'clock and he had been going for two hours, decided to stop. But they wouldn't let him! The long-bearded

"Chinese" doctors, who had been eagerly listening, insisted on his continuing for another half hour.

My friend said that he used to have the wrong idea in the past. He saw no hope in these old fellows. It was better to ignore them and get on with training scientific doctors. Now he has quite changed his mind, and he is tremendously pleased with the new developments. These doctors far outnumber the "western" doctors, and they are treating the people all the time. Now they are eager to learn scientific ideas, and every little bit of new knowledge they get makes it just that much more sure that they will make a better contribution to the health of the people.

This is another of the many cases where Mao Tse-tung has given a lead that seems just right. It is no wonder that he is the idol of his people.

* * *

IN the middle of June over a thousand men and women had two weeks of training before commencing work in land reform in a number of counties in this part of Szechuen. They formed their many work teams and went to the villages to work and live for two months until land reform was completed. These men and women came from many walks of life. Some were students just graduated from university, others were professors, teachers, newspapermen, doctors, Christian ministers, businessmen, etc.

Of course, they had first to become thoroughly familiar with the Land Reform Law and all government regulations pertaining to it. Then they learned about the practical procedures to use and listened to a number of talks on mistakes that work teams had made previously in other areas. The two chief categories of mistakes

were subjectivism and wearing-yourself-out-doing-things-yourself-ism. They learned to rely on the thinking of the farmers themselves and to let them do the work.

We asked the Christian professor of Philosophy at Hua Hsi, who was telling us about their training, what they would do if the farmers would not accept the ruling or advice of the work team. He said "We would just give the facts as we saw them and our suggestion and then if they did not agree, we would say, 'Well, what is your idea?' For after all, they must make the decisions."

Reaching Agreement

He told us an interesting story. In one district where land reform has already been completed, when the work team sized up the situation, they recommended that some people living on the hills be given land on the plain, because compared to productivity there were more people on the hilly land.

The landlords began at once to spread rumors—the hill landlords said that if people went down on to the plain they would get the worst houses and the poorest land; the plain landlords started the talk that if the hill people came down, everyone would be more crowded and that the hill people were rough folk that they wouldn't want living among them.

The work team got the plain people together and explained the situation, telling them of the difficulties of the hill people and their fears about coming down to the plain, and asked the people what should be done. They discussed it and decided that they would give the hill people who came down the best of the landlords' houses which were to be divided, and as good land as anyone got, and that they would give them a big reception to make them feel at home.

When this was reported to the hill people, their fears were allayed. The final conclusion was that everybody was happy

—and it was all their own decision.

On the work teams going out now there are quite a number of western-trained doctors, many more, I understand, than in any other area. So west Szechuen is going to be special in this. They are responsible for the health of all work teams. But much more than that—in each town or village they get the “Chinese” doctors together and consult with them about the health of the community.

The work team doctors will get the farmers to make up some statistics about how many babies have died in the last few years and why, and other health facts. These will be put on a wall-newspaper, and the people will begin discussing them. The rural “Chinese” doctors will, perhaps for the first time, think about questions of public health, and become concerned.

The midwives of each district will be called together for a two weeks’ course on the important points of midwifery. The doctors believe that even such a short period as two weeks will have a considerable effect on infant mortality. If they only get across the necessity for a sterile cord-tie, it will avoid many cases of tetanus.

Of course, the great difference this time as compared to any public health work in the past is that everyone has such a readiness to learn and that the people will openly discuss and frankly criticize any who fail to learn!

Mass Organizations

Every person besides being a member of a social functional organization (teachers’ union, factory labor union, milkman’s union, merchants’ association, or what-not) is also a member of a citizens’ group. That is the smallest unit in society and very important. All the residents of a certain area, or street, or block, form one group—usually from 20 to 30 families.

If the group in this area is at all typical, and I believe it is, they have some kind of meeting every few days. We

Westerners are not members of these citizens’ groups, though we can be members of functional groups (I am a member of the Educational Labor Union).

Grass-Roots Democracy

The group in this area consists of university professors, school teachers, house servants, farmers, small store keepers. They elected as chairman of the group a very active 18-year old girl, daughter of a small farmer, and as vice-chairman, our house-servant. And hasn’t he blossomed out under this responsibility! We used to think him kind of slow, but he has been attending evening school or study group *every* night of the week. Morning, noon, or night, messengers come to call him to a meeting or to advise him of some work to be done.

Recently each citizens’ group has elected a representative to attend a people’s conference of the district (six districts in Chengtu). They did a great deal of discussing about it. Our house-servant told me, “We have to have someone who is not selfish or subjective, who is interested in the good of all, who understands the needs of our area, and who can speak well and make a good impression in the conference so that they will pass what we suggest—whether it is to re-pave a road or put in a public toilet, or a road light, or better the school.”

* * *

THAT the people are united in their determination to defend the country against any foreign aggression is seen in the enthusiastic response to the campaign for contributions toward airplanes and artillery and to the call to youth to join the armed forces.

All the various people’s organizations are collecting from their members and giving toward the defense fund for airplanes. If they have enough for one plane, they can suggest a name for it: the name of their town, or organization, or some special name of significance. I have noticed: “The Reform of Christianity” (the Protestant

Church throughout China), “The Shanghai Railroad Workers,” “The Anhwei Students,” “The White Uniformed Soldier” (given by nurses), etc.

All over the country there has been great excitement among educated youth in their enthusiasm to enter one of the military academies to train for all kinds of positions in the armed forces. Hwai-yiu, our cook’s son, is one of four accepted from many applicants in his school.

When he went off carrying his bedding on his back, a number of his friends at the gate fired firecrackers for him and put up a large red poster honoring him and his family. Then there was a large procession with great red flags, drums and cymbals. Hwai-yiu and the others had red paper flowers pinned on their breasts (also the cook himself—how pleased he looked!) They were surrounded by a guard of honor and followed by the whole school—their bundles carried by several at the rear.

His father received a special invitation to a meeting at the school to send off these boys and girls. They were treated as heroes and given bouquets of flowers. Those who were not accepted were feeling very sad.

Honor System

Recently I had a most interesting conversation with one of the teachers of our Hwa Yin Girls’ School. The teachers have no more invigilating—all examinations are written with no teachers proctoring! And there is no cheating.

The Young Pioneers and the Youth Corps members are responsible. About 20 percent of the students are in these organizations. They are *very* carefully selected from applicants on the basis of character, loyalty to the cause of the people, and willingness to obey the organization. They are the finest boys and girls in the school.

Sometimes, some individual members may act in ways to make others jealous or fed-up with them and so break the

solidarity of the whole group. Occasionally there have been instances reported of divisions between members and non-members. But if anything like that happens their leaders immediately call for a check-up, and

self-criticism and change of attitudes or actions until the situation is corrected.

The student body, in general, has real respect for them. They are the accepted leaders but at the same time equal members in

the group. The Pioneers who prove themselves will be taken into the Youth Corps when they are 16, and the best of the Youth Corps will be accepted into the Communist Party when they are 25.

US Aerial Superiority Ending

From the beginning of the Korean War, the US relied most heavily upon its airforce. Almost unopposed at first, US planes scoured the country, strafing and bombing at will. As one US pilot said, his orders were: "Anything that moves, stop it; anything that's stopped, move it." Ridgway's negotiators at first tried to force land concessions on the basis of American aerial superiority.

Today this superiority is rapidly coming to an end. On October 23 a UP story from Washington admitted that the US "is losing combat aircraft faster than it can replace them." Statistics released by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteer's headquarters reveal 2,310 "UN" planes downed, damaged or captured in the year ending October 10, 1951,



Above: Korean People's Army anti-aircraft unit in action.

Below: Wreckage of an American fighter downed by Chinese volunteers' anti-aircraft fire.



Above: Part of the wreckage of an American B-24 bomber downed by Chinese volunteers.

Below: Combat hero Kwan Chung-shih who shot down a "UN" plane with his machine-gun.



Art and Science in New China

C. Y. W. MENG

THE establishment of the people's government two years ago not only signified the winning and consolidation of a basic military victory over the reactionary Kuomintang regime, but also a victory on another front—the cultural front—over moribund classicism, feudal bondage and conservatism. This is because the Chinese people's revolution has been accompanied by a revolutionary cultural movement. For years, revolutionary Chinese artists and writers have struggled along with their comrades on the military front. Both the military and cultural fronts have been the base from which the liberation of China took place.

The revolutionary Chinese cultural movement, usually referred to as the "Literary Renaissance," started in 1917. These cultural activities, led by China's great novelist Lu Hsun, were revived and came to a head in 1919-1920, following the famous May Fourth Student Movement which at the time encouraged intellectual and student awareness to existing evils, the need for reform and the necessity for mass action. However this brief "Literary Renaissance" was blighted by the White Terror of 1927 when the KMT, under Chiang Kai-shek, took every step to crush the movement.

Up to liberation the process of cultural reform in China was bitter and arduous.

Yenan Meeting

The important decisions reached by the Conference of Cultural Workers held in the Communist war-time capital of Yen-an in 1942 gave the necessary direction to the nation's writers and artists. In his speech at the opening session, Chairman Mao urged progressive writers and artists "to take up their position on the side of

Mr. C. Y. W. MENG has been a regular contributor to the Review for more than 15 years. An economic analyst by profession, he has covered a wide variety of subjects in his articles. Like thousands of other Chinese intellectuals who saw all prospects for a better China gradually die under the Kuomintang, he has been greatly impressed by the almost incredible rejuvenation of the past two years. In this article Mr. Meng discusses the new direction of art and science in people's China and how workers in these two fields are beginning to perform a more useful and vital public service than ever before.—Editor.

the masses of the people . . . of working for the masses, of knowing how to work for the masses.

"Art," he said, "cannot remain isolated from the political struggle, it is an indispensable part of revolutionary activity . . . Artists, like politicians, must crystallize ideas and interpret them for the masses . . . They should not be the kind of political experts who manufacture a cart in a room with the door closed . . . They should not think of themselves as running the only shop of its kind in the world."

To Chairman Mao, cultural workers "are revolutionary utilitarians with a most broad-based and long-range goal." He continued, "We demand that politics should be united with art."

Thus Mao Tse-tung called on all art and literary workers to take their stand with the working class and make their work

serve the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers who make up 90 percent of the Chinese population. He called on them to live and work with the masses and join them in their struggle for democracy, to study Marx and Lenin and from this viewpoint observe society and the world.

These principles set forth by Chairman Mao in Yen-an have had an enormous effect on the course of the development of all branches of art in new China. From that time on a new cultural movement arose which was truly of the people and for the people. Unlike the literature of the preceding decades, written by earnest intellectuals who for all their enthusiasm knew little about the lives of the people, the new literature is being written by those who have lived closely with workers, peasants and soldiers and who have come to understand them well.

New China's Films

One of the most healthy signs on the cultural front has been the rapid development of China's film industry.

From its beginning this industry was seriously handicapped by foreign domination of the film market in China. The imperialists first brought their films to China in 1904 and since that time foreign movies, particularly Hollywood films, were predominant. Most of the Chinese films which did appear were mainly ineffective attempts at imitating Hollywood. Occasionally a film which exposed the corruption of the KMT regime was produced but it was always quickly suppressed by the KMT censors.

Soon after liberation China's film workers pledged themselves to create a new film industry that would fully serve the

people and speak out truthfully and eloquently on burning questions of the day. In the brief two years since liberation the improved quantity of Chinese films has been truly remarkable. Despite technical difficulties and equipment shortages, more and more good films are being turned out by government and private studios.

Some of the new films which I have seen have greatly impressed me. These are: "Daughters of China," a stirring drama of the anti-Japanese guerilla fighters which won a prize at the Fifth International Film Festival held at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia; "The Bridge," which tells how workers repaired a KMT-destroyed bridge in record time for the advancing PLA; "The White Haired Girl," a film version of China's most famous liberation opera; "The New Man Village," a documentary showing how hundreds of former convicts, opium smokers, petty thieves and ruffians, after a period of training, are given a chance to start a new life, and how they have turned a vast no-man's land in the northern part of Kiangsu province into a new and productive village;



Medical workers serving the people.

— Yen Han

and "Shangjiao Concentration Camp," which depicts the heroism and staunchness of political prisoners of the KMT.

These are but a few of the many new films of people's China. One of the chief points of Chinese films today is their educational value and social significance. In new China the role of the theater is not only to entertain the audience, but to educate the people for freedom, to revive man's faith in the future, and in the ultimate triumph of good over evil.

China's new films, together with other dramatic performances I have attended, and the many books and magazines I have read since liberation have convinced me that one of the most marked changes in new China is in its intellectual and artistic life. The progress already made in this direction is without parallel in Chinese history.

Cultural Progress

The many new books and magazines offer abundant testimony to the upsurge in the creative activities of the Chinese writers and the many opportunities now opened to them to express themselves.

The growth and popularity of bookstores and public libraries in the cities and the reading rooms in the rural areas bear still more eloquent testimony to the great thirst for knowledge on the part of the people. For the first time in history the mass of the Chinese people are becoming literate and this cannot but affect the whole literary movement in China.

The long struggle between *wen yen*, or classical language, which was the monopoly of the literati and which remained unchanged since the Sung Dynasty, and *pai hua*, or the simple and common speech of the people, which was despised by the literati, has been decided in favor of the latter. *Pai*



Workers on the way to night school.

— Ku Yuan

hua is steadily replacing *wen yen* as the national written language.

The policy of the people's government is to encourage writers and artists to be creative and constructive engineers during this present period of national reconstruction. In China's present era the duty of the writer and artist is twofold: to depict and to create. On one hand writers and artists picture reality as it spreads itself out before our eyes. But on the other hand, in the light of the accumulated experience of what is valuable and moral in our society, we aim at changing the "what is" into the "what ought to be."

Such writing is creative. It awakens the conscience of the people and prepares the soil for liberal and socialist pioneers. It stirs men to live more noble and serviceable lives. It provokes men to action. Such writing not only portrays society, it changes society. A great art is always powerful and purposeful. That is why writers and artists have been referred to by Stalin as "creative engineers."

In countries such as new China where ideals cease to be dreams, where we envisage a world where profit no longer is the motive for labor and where man ceases to exploit the labor of others, then it becomes possible to write realistically about the world that is, while at the same time writing idealistically about the world as it ought to be. The union of art which depicts and art which changes is thus consummated.

Planned Science

The same new significant development has also taken place in science in new China. Modern science was introduced to China about 40 years ago in the form of its first scientific research institution. The Geological Survey of China was founded in 1916, the Scientific Society of China in 1922, the Academia Sinica in 1928 and the National Academy of

Science in 1929. Although China did produce a few talented scientists of world-wide fame in the past, the advance of science in this country was extremely slow, and the contributions of her scientists were very few.

One of the reasons for this state of affairs was that in pre-liberation days science in China was detached and far removed from the realm of the public at large. The general tendency on the part of most scientists was to devote themselves to theoretical speculation in complete disregard of the practical application of science to every day realities.

Scientific Teams

Liberation has changed all this and now science in China faces new horizons. Science has become socially organized and closely tied up with the practical affairs of life, with industry, agriculture and medicine.

Chinese scientists have been called upon to link theory and practice, thus greatly diminishing the gap between discovery and application which exists in the capitalist world.

The All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge has organized 89 teams with a total number of 6,000 scientific workers to carry out its work.

In the cities and industrial centers these scientific teams devote much of their time to disseminating scientific and technical knowledge to factory workers, while in the rural areas the same is done for the peasants and farm workers.

What these scientific workers talk about and exhibit concern subjects of immediate interest to workers and peasants. For example, lectures on steelmaking have been given to the workers of Shanghai's Kiangnan Dockyard, discussions held on machine tools for the workers of the Hsin An Electric Engineerings Works, and talks on boilers and combustion to workers in Hangchow factories.

In the countryside, simple talks and demonstrations on crop production, the selection of improved seeds, maternity and child care, cattle breeding and the prevention of diseases are given to the peasants.

Many factory workers and peasants for the first time in their lives have learned the use of a microscope and other scientific instruments in the course of their study under the direction of scientific field workers. In some factories and mines these scientific workers sometimes have gone a few steps further and have discussed various technical problems with the workers, managers, trade union staff members, government cadres and other experts. As a result of such deliberations many new discoveries, improvements in production techniques and other rationalization proposals have been advanced.

In the countryside, the peasants are anxious to learn about the use of new farming equipment. They welcome practical science and their desire for scientific knowledge and their thirst for finding new ways to do things is evident everywhere. This is because liberation has brought a new life to the villages and land reform has revolutionized the peasants' outlook on life.

* * *

ONE of the most significant facts in the rapid development of the arts and sciences in new China is the enormous influence and far reaching effect it has on the youth.

The seeds planted in the past two years already have borne fruit. China's youth are no longer drifting aimlessly but know what they want, see a clear road ahead and are eager to take on responsibility—all far removed from the attitude prevailing under the KMT.

In China today all branches of every profession and every industrial activity call aloud for young men and women willing to equip themselves and eager to build a new democracy and a new China.

The First Labor Hero

H. C. H.

THE new airfield was located on a vast stretch of land large enough for an entire unit of heavy bombers to land on. No other airfield of such size and dimensions was to be found in this province and although it did not have a cement runway it was almost as good as if it were cemented because the runway was carefully made by thousands of pairs of willing and skilful hands.

Formerly there had been only a gully flanked on each side by small hills. The task of building the airfield had been considered very difficult as there was no modern equipment to make the job easier. However the determination of all the people involved was so great that no obstacle could deter them. Hundreds of thousands of shovelfulls of soil dug up by the workers on the job gradually filled up the gully and leveled the hills; layer after layer of rock and sand were packed higher and higher to become hard-beaten level ground.

After six months of grueling toil the job was finished and so today a celebration was being held at which labor heroes were to be chosen and rewarded. On the table of the presiding platform was a large red flag on which was inscribed the characters "Model Hero." The flag was to be presented to the outstanding model laborer who had performed the most excellent work in the course of the project.

Everyone present was anxious to see who would receive such an honor. People kept telling one another their own choice.

However, when the names of the winners were announced the name which led all the rest was new to many in the audience. And when the "hero" was presented to them from the

platform most were surprised to find themselves looking at a girl, slight in build and so pale in complexion that it seemed she could not be in good health.

How did this slip of a girl come to deserve such a great honor? Undoubtedly this was the question running through everyone's mind. How was it that the hero was in fact a heroine?

The chairman, in introducing the girl, said that anybody could raise an objection if he thought somebody else was more worthy of the title. Although everyone knew that the choice of all model laborers was not made without exceedingly careful study, still to many it was not easy to picture this pale and lean girl standing before them in the role of the first labor "hero." And so when the chairman began to relate her personal history everyone in the audience paid great attention.

Cobbler's Daughter

BORN 18 years ago in a poor family, her father was a cobbler in a small town in the western part of the province. Although the father was just able to make a living for his family of four he was quite happy for he was greatly respected by his fellow-villagers. Everyone in town liked him both for his honesty and his craftsmanship. Any shoe, no matter in what broken condition, was sure to be sturdy and durable after he repaired it.

When the girl was about five the town was liberated by the Red Army. The cobbler knew nothing about the Red Army but he had heard the stories and rumors spread by the KMT: that the "Red bandits" were coming and they would take away everything he possessed.

He took care to conceal the few silver dollars he had saved during his lifetime. He also heard from the rich people in town that these 'bandits' would take away his wife and share her among themselves. He would gladly have fled from his small house but it was difficult to move and everything happened so quickly that he didn't know the KMT soldiers had run away until he discovered that the Red Army was in the town. He was so frightened at first that for a whole day he didn't dare put his head out the window.

The next day there was a knock at the door. The cobbler couldn't get up the courage to answer it and only the familiar voice of his neighbor Old Liu finally induced him to ask, "What is it?"

Old Liu had come to take him to attend a people's meeting. He had never attended any meeting before and the very word meeting made him worry a great deal. If he didn't go then the bandits might come and drag him out and then take everything he owned. He asked his wife if he should go, for in his opinion poor men had no reason to go to meetings. But his wife had no answer for him.

Old Liu was as ignorant about the purpose of the meeting as was the cobbler. Both attempted to analyze this move of the bandits but failed and they could only scratch their heads in bewilderment. The cobbler told Old Liu, "If they want us to pay them money they should just say so and we'll have to pay."

But Old Liu disagreed. "If they want our money why did they pay me for my vegetables?" This indeed was something new for the old cobbler, to hear that bandits paid for things they wanted was unheard of!

When the two men reached the spot where the meeting was being held the cobbler became very upset when he found a young girl on the platform teaching the audience to sing. He did not like the song and most of all didn't want to be

taught by some girl young enough to be his daughter. "Why doesn't she stay home and help her mother! My girl won't grow up like this one," he remarked irritably to Old Liu, who rebuked him, "Quiet, you prattler, she's speaking."

To be harangued by a girl, this was torture for the cobbler. Happily the girl only said a few words and then a man in a ragged uniform stepped up on the platform. He spoke a long time, but as fast as they came out the words were lost by the cobbler. He was very tired and drowsy until he heard his own name come out of the air. At first he thought it was a mistake but when he heard it distinctly for the third time his face reddened and his heart pounded.

When Old Liu told him that he had been elected to the village committee, he felt himself humbled and humiliated. "Electing such a worthless man like me," he whined pitifully, "Oh masters you are joking." But they were not joking. The man in charge was most affable, grasping his hand warmly he said with evident sincerity. "Comrade, work for the people!"

In vain did the cobbler plead his inability, his illiteracy. But the officer only said, "Comrade Wang, you really can do something for the people here for you mend shoes very well. Then you can help mend the affairs of this town just as you do the shoes."

Serves People

For more than six months he remained on the committee, doing a good job for the people of the town. He knew everybody and they all trusted him because he accepted responsibility and he was honest. He was very happy as was everybody else. The only one who complained was his wife. She kept saying that the committee took up part of his time and so he had less time to mend shoes. Besides, she would add, many of those who could wear good shoes had run away.

A year after its liberation the town was re-taken by the Kuomintang. Before withdrawing the Red Army people had advised the cobbler to leave because of reprisals. But he only said, "I'm nearly 50 and I've done nothing against them. If I run away they'll take away my house and my livelihood."

When an officer told him that the KMT would surely butcher him, he calmly replied, "The Kuomintang told me that you'd kill me and take my wife away but you didn't. Now you tell me the same thing about them. I've known them, I've mended their shoes, no, they won't bother a cobbler."

But the KMT did bother him. The cobbler quickly found out that he had been overconfident about the generosity and leniency of the KMT. The day they came back he was taken under heavy escort to the magistrate's office. He knew every man in that office, from the magistrate down to the watchman and the guards. When they saw him they all laughed, "If it isn't cobbler Wang the mayor." He was brought before the magistrate who burst into fits of laughter, which were echoed by those present. The raucous laughter irritated and humiliated him.

"Why, cobbler Wang you are too much. How can you rule this town when you haven't even been in a school all your life. The job must be too much for you. Anyhow who ever heard of a cobbler being a mayor?"

When the magistrate finished with his remarks one of his henchmen chimed in ingratiatingly, "Magistrate, we know that a cobbler became the son-in-law of an emperor but it was only in a story." Then, amidst more laughter, he told the famous tale of the cobbler who succeeded in winning a princess. "Perhaps," he went on, "our cobbler Wang lured the daughter of the 'bandit' chief so that he could become mayor of this town. But then where is his fair lady?"

The dialogue amused the men greatly and they kept it up for a long time. Finally it was decided to put old Wang into prison but not as an ordinary prisoner. For a while he was kept caged like a thing to be wondered at. People were brought in to look at the cobbler who had been an official. Finally, when this wore off, he was sent to a higher KMT official so that the magistrate could get the reward for this important prisoner. The old man never came back to his family.

THUS at the age of six she was deprived of her father. The family was driven from his home to become street beggars. For more than seven years the mother and her two children lived together, sometimes in some rich man's barn. But they were always turned away and spat on. The rich people, who had come back with the KMT, mocked them wherever they went, "See, these are the wife





and offspring of the mayor." Only the poor pitied them, but they had little they could share with the wandering family.

Despite their hard times and privations they were able to keep going, mainly through the efforts of the girl's brother who grew into a sturdy young man and worked as a hired field hand. They were already beginning to thank heaven, when the KMT once again fell upon them.

KMT Soldiers

The civil war was raging in the north and recruits for Chiang's armies were sorely needed. Everywhere the KMT officials looked for soldiers to fill the gaps in their fast depleting armies.

They were living in a broken-down temple, huddled together in one corner. One night they were startled out of their sleep by glaring flashlights and men's loud voices. Ten KMT soldiers with bayonets gleaming against the sharp lights stood over them. "Let's see your papers!"

"What papers?" asked the frightened mother. Then she saw the grinning faces and she knew what they wanted.

"The papers which prove you are respectable people. Come on, let's see them."

"We don't have any papers, you see we are beggars," the mother looked at their wicked grins and lost heart but continued, "We're good people, we don't steal, we don't rob..."

"Then who robs? Are you trying to say we came to rob you?" interrupted one soldier. Then they all howled with laughter as he said, "We all

know your history. Aren't you the family of the famous bandit Wang?"

Such words hurt more than a bayonet thrust. "No, my husband was not a bandit. He never robbed anybody. It's only you who robbed me of my husband." The mother had hardly finished saying this when one of the soldiers slapped her across the face. From the expressions on the faces of the KMT soldiers she knew they were doomed.

"Take him away!"

"No, no," the mother protested and put up a feeble hand to ward off the soldiers who started dragging her struggling son off. The girl grabbed her brother tightly about the thigh.

The efforts of the soldiers to wrench them loose from the boy were in vain. Blows from rifle butts sent the mother and daughter sprawling across the floor.

Not long after her son was taken from her the mother died. Her last words to her daughter were, "Don't ever forget what we have suffered, never forget our enemies!"

The young girl never forgot. When she was 16 years old she was raped twice by henchmen of a local despot and then sold to a brothel. Life was unbearable and a few days later she ran away into the nearby mountains.

At a time when even death seemed preferable to what future there might be for her she was found by guerillas hiding in the same mountains. It was with these people that she finally found a real life and

a hope for the future.

After liberation she received more education and gradually understood why she had been a victim of oppression. With the tragic fate of her family always in mind she burned with a fierce hatred for those who had victimized them. She made repeated requests for active service, but because of her poor health it was not granted.

Determined Worker

As liberated China grew she became more and more determined that never again would the days of old China come back. The victory of the people must be protected and a strong national defense was necessary, she often said. When plans for the construction of an airfield in the area where she worked were announced she insisted on joining in the work.

She worked constantly without letup. While other workers got up at dawn to start work she was hard at work before the sun rose. The average worker dug around 80 big basketfuls of earth a day but she set a daily record of 240 baskets. Although her weight was just about half that of a robust young man her work was generally treble that of any other person.

People who saw her working would say it was a miracle that she could join in let alone do what she did day after day. She simply said it was her determination that kept her working cheerfully and energetically; her great hatred for the oppressors of old China which would not let her slow down. It was all this that kept shouting to her, "Go ahead, go ahead!"

She was not tired. She was very happy. When she took the flag in her excited hands, tears of joy showed in her eyes.

Whatever doubts any of the crowd had had about her worthiness for the title of first labor hero vanished with the chairman's story of this heroine of new China. In one voice they all cried, "Salute the model hero! Learn from the model hero!"

US Planes Attack POW Camp

SEVEN persons were killed and 14 others wounded when American planes raided and strafed a prisoner of war camp in North Korea on the night of October 13. The seven killed were US Airforce Lieutenant Robert A. Gehman; two Chinese volunteer members of the camp staff and four Korean civilians. Among the wounded were seven American and British POW's.

According to a *Hsinhua* dispatch, the raid was a sneak attack in bright moonlight. One US plane dropped 60 anti-personnel bombs and one high explosive bomb after circling the camp for several minutes.

Apart from the casualties, nine houses which Korean civilians had given up for the use of the POW's and considerable quantities of camp supplies were destroyed or damaged. Included in the supplies was grain accumulated for feeding the POW's in the coming winter.

On October 30 *Hsinhua* released the list of casualties suffered in this raid: Lieutenant Robert A. Gehman A.O. 925833, 612 Ocean Highlands Avenue, Ligwood, New Jersey.

The wounded included: Captain A. Errigo A.O. 140377, 8818 Veterans Drive Southwest, Tacoma, Washington (wounded and on the danger list).

Major E. D. Harding of 67136 Islington House, West Shropshire, England.

Lieutenant G. T. Costello of 6 Warren,

Aldershot, Hampshire, England.

Sergeant-Major F. G. Strong of 3 Reed Hill Avenue, Colchester, Essex, England.

Corporal Marion Funkhouser, R.A. 17204045, 521 East Fourth Street, North Onawa, Iowa.

PFC Robert L. Pace, R.A. 13365416, Box 722, Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania.

PFC Charles E. Dick, R.A. 15379078, Spann, Kentucky.

FOLLOWING the raid, a protest was lodged by 1,362 POW's in the camp and drawn up by their own elected peace committee, emphasizing the callousness of the attack on a non-military target. The committee also wrote to the family of the dead American lieutenant, expressing the condolences of the POW's.

Radio Peking was asked by the China Peace Committee to relay this protest as well as messages from several of the wounded men to their families, beginning on October 31.

The text of the protest from the American and British POW's read in part: "... We wish to point out that this town, which is situated in the safe zone of North Korea, as are most of the POW camps, does not in any way whatsoever constitute a military target. Aside from the normal staff of Chinese volunteers, who are responsible for the running of this



Above: Damaged buildings in a POW camp in North Korea raided by US planes on October 13 of this year. Bomb hole can be seen in roof of small building in foreground. Casualties among POW's and camp attendants totaled 21 killed and wounded.



Above: Two wounded American POW who were hit by bomb fragments during the October 13 raid on their camp by American planes. The camp is located in a designated safe area, away from all possible military targets.

camp, and the civilian population, only POW's occupy this town area. There is no industrial activity at all and no railroad. The only supplies in this town are for the benefit of the POW's or the civilian population.

"This indiscriminate bombing of an established POW camp is not an isolated case. Many times have such known establishments been bombed and strafed by American aircraft. We have also observed many cases of indiscriminate bombing and strafing by American aircraft on civilian houses and population up and down the country. Many villages and towns have been completely exterminated with tremendous loss of innocent civilian lives including those of many young children. We have seen evidence with our own eyes when marching to this safe area in the northern rear from the region of the 38th Parallel where most of us were captured . . ."

" . . . All of us are safe and sound and looking forward to the day when we can return to our homes and loved ones. Indeed, our only danger is that we may be again bombed by American aircraft and denied the chance to live as free men again in the countries that we hold so dear . . ."

"We now appeal to all the peace-loving peoples of the world to unite in a strong protest, in the name of humanity and common decency, to be lodged with the proper authorities demanding that these practices be terminated immediately, thereby safeguarding the interests, not only of many thousands of POW's but also of hundreds of thousands of innocent Korean men, women and children . . ."

THE letter of condolence to the family of Lieutenant Robert A. Gehman sent by the camp peace committee and relayed over Radio Peking

on October 31 stated in part:

"We wish to point out that this town, which is situated in a safe zone of North Korea, does not in any way constitute a military target. Hence, we consider that this bombing raid was totally unwarranted. Lieutenant Gehman came to this camp several months ago and was—like the rest of us—extremely well treated. He fell sick and was transferred to our own hospital here. As a result of careful and skilled medical care, he was completely cured of his complaint and was leading a normal, healthy life in our community.

"He was looking forward to returning home to his loved ones in the near future. Like all of us, he hoped to see a speedy conclusion of this unjust war. Now he is dead. He died as a direct result of an act of indiscriminate bombing of this camp . . ."

"Unfortunately, your bereavement is not an isolated case. Many other families have lost loved ones as a result of indiscriminate bombing. Our words of deep regret cannot restore your loved one, but we are quite sure that he would wish you to continue the struggle to end the war in Korea . . ."

"We sincerely hope that this kind of action can be stopped. How can this be done? Only you, together with many other peace-loving peoples of this world, can stop this inhuman conflict with its enormous waste of life and property . . ."

Both the peace committee's protest and letter of condolence were signed by the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and members of the camp's Permanent Peace Committee respectively: Thomas Bayes Jr., R.A. 5067302; Ronald B. Allum, 22530148; James King, 19031823; Frank Upjohn 6143171; Ernest P. Cormier, R.A.



Above: Unexploded bomb found after October 13 bombing of POW camp by American planes.



Above: Fellow prisoners and camp attendants standing beside the body of US Lieut. Robert A. Gehman, who died of injuries suffered during the October 13 raid.

STATEMENTS by American prisoners in the POW camp strafed and bombed on October 13, attesting to their good treatment read.

Edward Topping, Squad 2, Second Company: "Before my arrival in Korea I had heard and read articles concerning the treatment received by troops captured by the enemy. They were all tales of horror and cruelty . . . Since I have been captured I have seen with my own eyes that these tales were without grounds. . . ."

G. R. Richard, 23rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, 3rd Company: " . . . I had read in the American newspapers and heard such drastic stories on the radio of how prisoners of war had been found by the advancing American army with their hands bound and shot through the head, showing signs of torture prior to execution. However, I was simply amazed at the treatment I received . . . Never since I have been captured have I seen any harsh treatment. I think the Chinese volunteers deserve great praise for carrying out their lenient policy so expertly."

A. Quinn, 27th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 3rd Company: "Having been a prisoner in the Second World War, I fully realize the significance of the Chinese volunteers lenient treatment policy. It is a fine thing in my eyes and it earns the gratitude of all POW's taken. . . ."

E. Fawcett, 30th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 3rd Company: "Before my capture by the Chinese volunteers I had always been under the impression that such an event meant nothing but my death . . . Since arrival at this camp, and previously, I have never found any point on which I could base a complaint. I know that, taking everything into consideration, I was never taken as a prisoner but was liberated as a friend."

L. E. Dodd, 5th Company, Squad 7: " . . . On the tenth of November, 1950, the date of my capture by the Korean People's Army, I fully expected the worse. It was much to my surprise however to find that my captors were friendly. They gave me food before taking me to their headquarters . . . Eventually I was taken to a prisoner of war camp where I was requited with other American POW's . . . I have had time to think things out and as a result of the lenient policy I will always remember the Chinese as friends instead of enemies."

Lt. R. M. Dowe, Jr., 5th Company writes about two of the Chinese medical personnel working in the POW camp, a surgeon and a nurse. He expresses his own and the rest of the camp's gratitude for the hard-working and conscientious manner in which both the doctor and nurse have carried out their medical duties among the POW's in the camp.

US "Massacra

AMERICAN allegations that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers had "massacred" prisoners of war, were emphatically denied by the General Headquarters of the KPA on November 16 in Pyongyang. The KPA headquarters saw the statement issued by Colonel James Hanley, US Eighth Army Judge Advocate, as "a disgusting fabrication" from start to finish, "whose purpose is to concoct fresh pretexts for stalling the Korean armistice negotiations."

The KPA headquarters rebuttal read in part: "The Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army have always, in a humanitarian spirit, extended good treatment to prisoners of war, and thus, even under difficult physical conditions taken the greatest possible care of enemy officers and men who have laid down their arms."

"These facts are borne out not only by all prisoners of war, both those already released and those still in our hands, but also by numerous reports of American and British news agencies. It is precisely because they fear public knowledge of these facts that the United Nations Command have forbidden press correspondents from freely interviewing prisoners of war released by our side."

"It is very obvious that if it is true that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers did 'massacre' prisoners of war, why, then, should the Headquarters of the American aggressive army place a ban, effective since February this year, on interviews by press correspondents with released war prisoners?"

" . . . As to the outrageous brutalities of American troops in massacring women, children and the aged in Korea, as well as their systematic destruction of Korean cities, villages, industry, crops, civilian dwellings, schools, hospitals, churches and various cultural institutions—these facts are even better known to the entire world."

"American generals extend their murderous slaughter not only to our officers, men and civilians whom they have captured, but also to their own officers and men whom we have captured. Certain POW camps in North Korea, for example, were bombed five times by the American air force between February and October this year; 62 war prisoners were killed or wounded . . ."

"I CANNOT imagine a better prisoner of war camp anywhere in the world," stated American POW *Felix F. Ferranto*, according

Claim Refuted by American POW's

to a *Hsinhua* correspondent at his camp behind the a Chinese and Korean lines on November 17, three days after Hanley's "massacre" story. "I have never seen or heard of a single prisoner of war at any time being killed or beaten, or even insulted," said Ferranto.

Meanwhile, over Radio Peking, came short-wave messages from POW's in Korea to their families in America, which clearly refuted the American army tale of "massacres."

"I never dreamed that life was this good in a POW camp," said *Clarence (Skippy) Adams*, R.A. 14267602, to his mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples, at 593 East Fleet, Memphis, Tennessee. "I guess you are wondering what my daily life is like, so I must tell you. Our living conditions are excellent. The buildings in which we live are well prepared, our diet is balanced. Many games are available . . . Yes, mother, we also receive books, papers and magazines from home which we read in our library . . . We eat, drink and play with the Chinese volunteers; in no way do they have a hostile attitude toward any of the prisoners.

"By the way, go over to 1607 May Street and tell Mrs. Bolton that her son is with me also."

Private Joseph G. Kakipi, US 30122578, to his sister Mrs. Henrietta Kama, P.O. Box 633, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii said: "I am very fortunate to be alive and to be able to let you folks know that I am in the best of health due to the kind treatment and good medical care given me by the Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army. They do not regard POW's as their enemies, but as their friends. They have done their utmost for us . . ."

On November 18, two more American POW's broadcast. *Joseph Timpanaro*, R.A. 42188184, sent a message to his mother at 606

Freeman Street, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. He said: "Please don't worry about my safety for I'm getting the best treatment possible and will be coming home as soon as this war is over. The chow here is good, we get pork at least twice a week and sometimes more . . . I love you all very much, kiss all the kids for me, tell them I miss them and will see them soon."

Corporal Richard H. Soto, R.A. 19243069, speaking to his mother and family at 150 South Karn Avenue, Los Angeles, California said: "The weather here is getting cold, but we have plenty of firewood and warm clothing so don't worry about me. The food has improved in the last few months, we get lots of pork and bread. I wish I could be with you for Christmas but I guess I won't be able to make it. Don't worry, we are planning to have a big celebration here in the camp."



Above: In the period from April 22 to May 21 of this year the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers put out of action a total of 46,302 American and South Korean puppet troops. Photo shows a group of American prisoners taken during this period marching to POW camps in rear.

Below: POW's in North Korea signing an appeal to the United Nations calling for an end to the war in Korea.



NEW LIST OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Following is a new list of names of prisoners of war in North Korea. This is a partial, unofficial list compiled by the Review and contains names of American and British POW's who have recently broadcast messages over Peking Radio.

American Prisoners

ADAMS, Ralph S.	ER 5713707
BALAMENTI, Sam	US52004947
BARNES, Richard	ER38750907
BECK, Dean O.	US52309709
BERMAN, Bernard I.	RA12330034
BLAIR, Jackie O.	US55031611
BRANNON, Thomas D.	ER35962856
BROOKS, Arnold W.	US51038733
BROWN, George	RA18314825
BRYANT, Lonnie G.	RA44097858
CAMPBELL, Powell B.	US52022970
CARLIN, Joseph	ER57448075
COLE, Thomas W.	US51069526
COLEGATE, Thomas S.	RA15258692
COLEMAN, Bobby H.	ER15377986
COLEMAN, Everett	RA13349996
CONPRERAS, Henry	RA19241960
COTTER, Keith M.	US55023886
DAY, Joseph H.	RA14326602
DENGEL, William J.	RA13336476
ELEFTHERRATOS, Salvatore T.	RA12352336
ELLERY, James F.	RA12116454
EMERSON, Burns L.	RA14734443
FOX, Carl M.	RA15408379
FRANKLIN, James M.	RA13318058
FREEMAN, Russell L., Jr.	RA13268529
FREEMAN, William D.	ER44112216
GALVAN, Gilbert	ER38676313
GAYLETS, Thomas B.	RA13335524
GILBERT, Cecil	ER55008805
GIPSON, Powell T.	RA17293810
GLAZIA, Charles I.	US52008834
GRAVIL, James E.	RA17273397
GRUSSING, Daniel	US55034192
GUERRERO, Patrick	ER54065027
GUINN, Patrick	ER55000524
HALL Egbert W.	RA33429310
HARMON, Finley M.	RA13351683
HARRIS, Louis A.	RA28051568
HARRISON, Jake	RA14134217
HARRISON, Taylor R.	RA13331161
HART, Charles E.	RA13350944
HAWKINS, Harold L.	RA17297449
HAZLETT, Harry E.	RA26347200
HODGES, James E.	RA14279872
HUGGETT, Laverne E.	ER16285227
HUGHES, Robert	US52006288
JIMINEZ, Laureano R.	RA18363688
JOLLIFF, William E.	RA15432685
JONES, William A.	RA15378726
KOWALEWSKI, Richard	RA16321583
KUSMITCH, John A.	RA16321326
LACLAIRE, Peter S.	RA12357524
LANG, Eugene K.	ER17220227
LEANORD, Herman S.	RA13332974
LEFEBVRE, Joseph R. T.	RA14333440
LOCKLEY, Lacy H.	RA13347124
LUBINSKI, John	RA37778678
MANFIELD, William	RA36490907
MARES, Jose	RA18366807
MATZKE, Delbert E.	RA16307173

MCCABE, Roger X.	RA12280676
MCKINNEY, Ralph D.	RA14348724
MCSHAW, Lawrence H.	RA17274255
MEDLIN, Johnny	RA18352798
MESSER, William C.	RA13332856
MILLER, William E.	US52001294
MONTGOMERY, David W.	RA15277584
MOODY, Troy L.	RA14357389
MORGAN, Lynn H.	US530154143
ORTIZ, David O.	RA19343078
OSBOTNEYR, Perry J.	US52000549
PAYNE, Enell B.	US53025642
PENTON, Clarence	RA14320291
PHILLIPS, Walter E.	ER17243591
PREECE, Elias	RA183639793
RAMOS, Eugene R.	RA19359929
REID, Eugene W.	RA13348427
REILLY, Eugene R.	RA12307754
REMUS, Willis W.	US55053175
RING, Jack A.	US56050114
ROBERTS, Lloyd L.	US37900548
SALERNO, Frank	US51065369
SEAY, Gray M.	ER32291992
SHAFFER, Lloyd F.	US57202125
SHOTT, Richard E.	US52054200
SIM, Norman L.	US23775512
SISSON, Marilyn K.	US55039922
SITES, Paul T.	RA13506647
SMITH, Herbert C.	RA15222866
SMITH, Leland R.	ER15416757
SPARKS, Jimmy R.	RA18280017
STAPP, Floyd J.	RA36922280
STAVFASHER, Paul V.	US55034654
STEPHENS, Henry	RA12282880
THOMPSON, Wilson B.	US53014268
TOMAS, William C.	RA18254622
TUTINO, James V.	US51067383
VANPELT, George H.	RA15265442
WARD, Willard E.	US 5400512
WOMACK, Woodrow	RA17076866

British Prisoners

BINGHAM, T. R.	4747691
BIRT, J.	19040028
BOSWELL, E.	22208340
CAMERON, J.	1439479
COLLINS, John	22530250
COOK, W. J.	2256075
COUPE, J.	3599021
CUNNINGHAM	1470442
DABBS, J.	22279555
DANDO, Colin	19171106
DONOHUE, A. J.	5193476
ELCOCK, C.	5251988
ELLIS, A.	22328884
FISHER, K.	22113093
FLYNN, R. G.	5110108
GOLDSMITH, G.	5772154
GREEN, E. J.	5888800
GREEN, J.	5620356
GRIMES, R.	22346583
GUSSONS, A.	5884490

HOLE, D.	21128038	PERKINS, H. Q.	22530229
JARMAIN, D.	5773401	PINK, T.	2573365
JONES, L. A.	1430464	PORTER, R.	3857019
JORDON, J. R.	21182418	POTTER, J.	3772312
JUGGINA, L.	14467516	PRICE	22322469
LAMBERT, A. A.	5500040	RAYMENT, D.	19030048
LEACH	5620366	RICH, R.	1417463
LINTOTT, R. A.	2045676	RILEY, R. W.	22530228
MARSHALL, E.	7265516	SAWYER, M. R.	22356108
MATTHEWS, R. C.	5336912	SEYMOUR, W. R.	3959731
MCLEAN, J.	22356104	SMITH, S. J.	22530183
NASH, F. A.	21126789	WARRIOR, R.	14186875
OAKLEY, S.	22511859	WATSON, J.	22207538
PARFITT, A.	22201708	WHITEHEAD, A.	4538627
FEARSON, F.	5885486	YOUNG, R.	5499662

Xmas Messages from Prisoners of War

Following are additional names of American, Filipino and British POW's. These names were compiled from a partial list of prisoners who have sent Christmas messages to their relatives and friends.

American Prisoners

Name of POW		Name of Addressee	
BROOKS, Robert	Pfc. RA16261246	Mrs. Flossie Brooks, 547 N.E. Market Street, Reidsville, N.C.	
BROUSSARD, Roy L.	Pfc. RA18279076	Miss Dorothy Paplow, Columbia Apts, No. 411, Longview, Wash.	
COCKERHAM, Willie	Pfc. RA18352206	Miss Willie Mae Moore, Rt. 2, Box 9, Bienville, La.	
FETTERER, V.	Sgt. RA16077612	Miss I. M. Jacobs, Rt. 1, Box 185, Glenwood, Minn.	
GARZA, Fred, Jr.	Cpl. RA18353921	Mrs. Maria M. Garza, 2127 Eire Ave., McAllen, Texas	
HEMPHILL, Lorean	Pfc. RA44090766	Miss Scelma Harris, 1223 South 19th St., Philadelphia 46, Pa.	
HERNDON, Rogers	Pfc. RA14353051	Miss Carlett Jenkin, 1334 Whitner St., Jacksonville 4, Fla.	
HOLMQUIST, Richard A.	Cpl. RA37675134	Mrs. C. A. Holmquist, 1328 Division St., Boone, Iowa	
HURD, Calvin G.	Cpl. 17235119	Miss Gladys Thompson, P.O. Box 384, McCracken, Kansas	
KEENE, Walter J.	Cpl. RA33731999	Mrs. Lucinda M. Keene, 912 E. Shuten St., Baltimore 5, Md.	
LEGAY, Donald	Pfc. RA11171886	Mrs. Walter LeGay, 177 Hall St., Leominster, Mass.	
MADDEN, Lloyd E.	Pfc. RA25529344	Mrs. William Mathis, 121 E. 72nd St. Shreveport, La.	
MCKIBBEN, Harold L.	Sfc. RA 6739272	Mrs. Harold L. McKibben, 3737 E. I. St., Tacoma, Wash.	
NISHIMOTO, Tsuyoshi	Cpl. RA10103573	Miss Joyce Kumura, 969 Akepo Lane, Honolulu, T.H.	
PORLARIS, Estandisao	Pfc. RA 6739272	Mrs. Lil Comings, 3320 2nd Ave. N., Great Falls, Montana	
ROBERSON, John O.	Pfc. RA14342022	Mrs. Sarah Roberson, 508 Albemarle Ave., Rocky Mount, N.C.	
SEDGWICK, Ferdinand	Pfc. 13271011	Miss Doris Clash, 609 New Pittsburg Ave., Baltimore 22, Md.	
SIBLEY, Roscoe	Cpl. ASN36393218	Mrs. Fely Sibley, P.O. Box 163, Crossett, Ark.	
SMITH, Robert Lee	Pfc. RA15275475	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Smith, Rt. 4, Bowling Green, Ky.	
STROUD, Ernest W.	Sgt. RA 4603945	Mrs. Cecil Welch, Bocacheeta, Okla.	
TAMAKI, Yashio	Pfc. RA10104224	Miss Blossom Lam, 2239 South King St., Honolulu, T.H.	
THOMAS, Eugene M.	Sgt. RA15066807	Mrs. Ida Thomas, 448 Clover St., Akron 11, Ohio	
TROTTER, John W.	Cpl. RA18280244	Mrs. Geneva Trotter, Rt. 3, Box 3, El Reno, Okla.	
VINCENT, Robert E.	Pfc. RA20140323	Mrs. Mary A. Vincent, Box 435 Raymond, N. H.	
WOODSON, Ralph	Sgt.	Mrs. Louisa Woodson, 629 N. W. 12th St., Paris, Texas	

British Prisoners

Name of POW		Name of Addressee	
MCMANUS, E.	Tpr. 6830907	Mrs. and Mrs. McManus, 281 Lea Bridge Road , Leyton E. 10, London, England	
RICHARDS, G. R.	Cpl. Po/x 6153	Mrs. G. T. Richards, 34 Hawthorn Rd., Bognor Regis, Sussex, England	
SMALL	Rfn. 21038124	Mrs. G. Small, 4 Hope Place, Leven, Fife, Scotland	

Filipino Prisoners

Name of POW		Name of Addressee	
BANAGA, Nicolas G.	504955	Mrs. Mercedes C. Banaga, Bo: San Vicente, Victoris, Tariat, Philippines	
CAPADOSA, M. B.	502059	Miss Angelino Acullador, Prov. High School, La-Paz, Iloilo City, Philippines	
CARRASCAL, Leonardo B.	503446	Miss Emilianay Caoyong, Cajurao St., Calbayog City, Philippines	
FAJARDO, Adolfo J.	4074191	Miss Lina F. Castro, U.S.T., Manila, Philippines	
OGARIO, Nicolas S.	Pfc. 504949	Mrs. Betty N. de Ogario, Balaniga Samar, Philippines	

ANNOUNCEMENT

WITH the January issue the *Review* will appear in a new "pocket-size" format. The overall size of the magazine will remain the same as at present, containing the same number of articles and features as before. The change will result chiefly in making the *Review* a more handy, popular size for readers.

Since we have had requests from a number of readers for a more durable cover, we plan to use a medium-heavy grade of art paper to bind the inside pages more securely. This will not only enable the magazine to stand more wear and tear, but will enable us to go in for more art work on the cover.

These changes will result in a pretty radical alteration in the appearance of the *Review* and we shall be anxious to receive readers' reactions to our new format.

We have also had many requests from readers in China asking us to reinstitute the REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSON.

With the January issue we shall resume the English lessons on an experimental basis, printing them on a separate sheet to be inserted in copies of the *Review* distributed domestically.

We hope readers in China will let us have their suggestions regarding the English lessons.

Your next issue of the *Review* will be in the new format. We hope you will approve of the changes and we solicit your criticisms and suggestions for further improvements.

Editor

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for ¥75,000 a year, first class postage included.

The *Review* now has a limited number of sample copies of the *Guardian* which may be obtained—while the supply lasts—by writing to the *Review* at 160 Yen'an Road (E), Shanghai, O, China.

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A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

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Peking Round-up

Duncan C. Lee

PEKING, capital of new China, is changing rapidly in many respects these days. Since liberation, the lives of the people have improved, and continue to improve in this ancient city which is becoming more beautiful every day.

One example of the change is in the treatment of the blind. From time immemorial, blind people in China have been downtrodden, no one caring for their livelihood. During the days of KMT rule, the blind suffered especially from society's neglect and in most cases they had no means to earn a decent living. Day and night they wandered through the streets, singing or telling fortunes to earn enough for food.

Special Classes

After Peking's liberation, in December of last year a special class was opened for the purpose of training the blind to learn singing and other arts. For the first course, 63 applied, while the number of applicants increased to 86 for the second course. Among them were some accomplished artists, who wanted further training. This center has already trained some accomplished musicians. Wang Shou-ching, for example, after completing the course, was invited to teach at the Shanghai Music College, and Yang Chun-lin and Chang Kuang-ming were invited to work in the People's College of Drama and Arts.

The blind students showed extraordinary enthusiasm for their study. Some, who lived in the suburbs, walked several miles every day to attend classes. Most of the students have participated in the present drive for donations to support the front by singing in street performances.

Some of the students were even chosen as youth representatives, and others were dele-

gates to the Literary and Arts Conference. One blind young man, Kang Pao-hua, said, "In the past we led a dog's life, poor and oppressed. We thought this was our fate, and never gave a thought to the nation or what it meant to us. It was beyond our expectations that we should enjoy so much attention and esteem in the new society after liberation."

The campaign to eliminate illiteracy and to heighten the cultural level of the workers is in full swing in Peking. Countless spare-time schools and night classes have mushroomed all over the city.

Last year a spare-time arts school was established especially for the purpose of training workers and students. In less than one year, this school has trained 3,300 factory workers, government cadres and students from 350 different factories, government or private organizations and educational institutes. The students receive training in five departments: literature, drama, music, painting, and dancing. At present, most of the graduates are playing an important part in the cultural and educational activities of Peking's organizations and factories.

In the process of social transformation under the leadership of the new government, new

events appear daily in Peking. It has become a common rule, for example, that when somebody loses money or articles of value, he is almost sure to recover them. Either the Public Security Bureau or the street cleaners will restore the lost property to its owner.

New Attitude

There have been numerous examples of how the policemen help peddlars and pedestrians. Strangers give mutual assistance, and everyone now shows respect and honesty toward others. Citizens from all walks of life have been bombarding the newspapers with stories illustrating this new attitude on the part of government workers, policemen and the whole public, to the extent that the editors of one paper had to request the readers to stop sending such stories, since helpfulness and courtesy have become matters of daily occurrence in the new society.

One interesting development that has gained the wide support of the public is the establishment of many book and newspaper stands and water supply stations, with no one in attendance. One book stand of this type, set up last year at the railway station, has been very popular. It sells up to ¥70,000 a day worth of books, with few errors in the receipts. In fact, at times the amount of money collected has been more than the value of books sold.

Newspaper stands of a similar type, where one takes a paper and inserts a banknote in a box,

Women
streetcar
drivers in
Peking.



are seen everywhere on holidays. One of these stands, in front of the Sin Min Pao building, sold 158 copies of the paper on July 1, and 129 copies on August 1. Some buyers liked the idea so much they paid Y1,000 a copy instead of the Y600 price; so the stand often shows a surplus.

Water supply stations, with no one in charge of collecting payment, are chiefly for the convenience of neighborhood residents. In the Third District alone, 35 such stations have been established, all with a large number of customers. It is a common saying that this new type of stand, relying upon people's honesty, is one of the signs pointing toward socialism.

New Buildings

The increase in commerce and industry, and the ever-growing population of Peking, have caused a shortage of houses and offices. To cope with this, the Peking Municipal Government has been encouraging individuals and construction companies to build new houses.

As a result, from January to March this year, there were nearly eight times more building than in the corresponding period last year. From January to August this year, buildings totaling nearly 13,000 rooms were erected with private capital. To the present time, 1,320

rooms have been repaired with materials furnished by district governments and labor donated by the people; and many other buildings are now undergoing repairs.

Big construction companies and the government Property and Housing Administration are now bending their efforts to large-scale building. Outside the Chien Kuo Gate, more than 400 rooms are being built, and work is going forward on 700 rooms in the Seventh District. The Yung Mai Construction Company plans to build 1,000 rooms this year, of which 460 rooms have been completed. With this new building, consisting of structures of many stories, the capital's appearance will soon take on a different look.

Unemployment has been successfully tackled in Peking. Detailed investigation and registration of the unemployed began last summer, and by August 10, over 13,000 were registered. Those with ability were introduced to jobs. So far, nearly 11,000 of those registered have been taken care of, among whom 8,481 found jobs. This has been a great success, considering the serious unemployment left by the KMT after its 20 years of misrule.

For the women of Peking, the prospects of entering the professions have become wider and

brighter. Women now drive trams, and the number of women postal carriers has increased. Women bus drivers will soon make their appearance; at present, three women chauffeurs and three mechanics are being trained by the Peking Bus Company.

Women are finding more attractions in technical work, even heavy manual work, in addition to office work. The Peking Telegraph Office has trained and now employs seven women mechanics. The Chang-sintien Railway Factory took on three women apprentice mechanics, and the Peking Railway Administration has admitted 54 women to be trained in technical work.

Other branches of production, including machine factories, iron workshops and water supply companies, are all increasing the number of their women hands. Since liberation, more than 20 new professions have been opened to women.

Railway Exhibition

A railway exhibition opened in the Workers' Palace on September 15, and has thousands of visitors every day. The exhibition comprises 600 models of railways and machines, 500 charts and graphs and 1,100 pictures. It shows the rehabilitation of the nation's railways since liberation, the chief lines of the people's railways, the new inventions and improvements in tools made by the workers, the progress in working methods made possible by the experience of the USSR, the rail workers' heroic struggle to



Meeting of People's Representatives' Council in Peking's 7th District. Similar meetings have been held throughout the country.

resist American imperialism and aid Korea, the improvement in the rail workers' cultural life and welfare, and the prospects for China's future railway development.

One of the halls draws more visitors than the others; here are shown the new tools and implements invented by the workers. Their ingenuity is seen in many examples. One is a screw machine that can turn out 44 screws a minute and is much cheaper than imported machines.

Striking progress has also been made in working methods. One worker improved the method of loading bean cakes, which has increased a car's capacity by 22.6 percent. A Nanking worker improved the method of laying ties and rails. Formerly, it took 75 minutes to replace a tie and 107 minutes to replace a rail; now this work can be done in 40 and 58 minutes respectively. Many new ways have been found to make equipment and parts for locomotives of cheaper materials, thus saving a great deal of money for the state.

Cultural Gains

The life of the railway workers has greatly improved within the past two years. They now have more than a thousand cultural centers. This summer they saw 2,000 movies and 3,350 performances of plays. From August last year to April this year, 31,000 workers received maternity benefits and 3,000 received old age pensions, while 37 clinics and sanitariums were established and the medical personnel increased by 54 percent.

The last room shows the existing models of the new railway lines which are now being built, or will be built in the near future. Among these are the Chengtu-Chungking, Tien-shui-Lanchow, Szechao (N.E.)—Inner Mongolia-Lanchow, and Yumen (Kansu)-Lanchow-Kweichow-Hunan lines, which will unite China's great northwest with the north and south.

A Short Story

Saving the Cotton Crop

(搶救棉田)

by Wang Je-wang (王若望)
Translated by C. M. Chang

TSIAO Chu-hsien, a girl worker in the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, after obtaining three days' leave of absence during the suspension of work at the mill, went to her home in Fenghsien county not far from Shanghai. After crossing the Whangpoo River she could see cotton fields all around, a great stretch of land with green cotton plants, which seemed to be boundless. Looking at the fields her spirits rose and she thought to herself: "Our mill suspended work because of the cotton shortage. Now that so much has been planted we don't have to worry about it in the autumn. It really is true that we workers must depend on the peasants."

When Chu-hsien reached her native village, Tsiao Chao, she was warmly received by her parents, both over 50, and her younger sister Hsin-hsien. Their first question was, "How come you have time to visit us?"

After Chu-hsien told them that the mill had suspended temporarily because of a shortage of cotton, her father inquired crestfallenly, "Does that mean you've lost your job?"

"Not at all," Chu-hsien hastened to explain, "we're only stopping for a month and a half. During this period the government wants us to study. At the same time we will be paid 75 percent of our regular wages. But this money won't be from our mill owner but from Chairman Mao. As soon as the cotton is harvested in the countryside we'll be able to go back to work."

"Really?" asked her father, somewhat credulous. "You don't work and yet get paid—to think that there's such a thing!"

Turning to Chu-hsien, he said, "Ninety percent of the fields here in Fenghsien have been planted to cotton this year, and so are four *mou* of land I got out of land reform. We think we'll have a good crop so you workers don't have to worry."

* * *

THE night after Chu-hsien's return it began to rain and continued for three days. Sometimes a glimmer of sunshine would appear, but in a few minutes the rain would come down once more.

"Chairman Mao is kind-hearted to us, but what can he do if Heaven won't lend a hand? It looks like there's not going to be any hope for the cotton," said Chu-hsien's father.

"I had planned to plant rice," grumbled Third Aunt, their neighbor, to Chu-hsien when she came over. "If we had rice plants out there we wouldn't have to worry about all the water in the fields. But the higher officials called meetings and urged that we plant cotton. They said we peasants must help you workers. What now! Not only will you workers have no cotton to work on, but we peasants will starve to death."

Chu-hsien had no reply. She just repeated some empty words, "There's always some way out. Let's wait and see what the weather's like tomorrow."

Third Aunt was angry and she made Chu-hsien the target for her outburst. "What will be the way out? The Communist Party can't do what is in Heaven's power."

Chu-hsien hoped for fine weather the next day so that

her prediction could materialize. But the next day the rain was still heavier, and even the courtyard was submerged in water. Barefooted, her old father paced to and fro in the room. Her mother kept burning incense and chanted the Buddhist wail "O-mi-tu fu."

Finally the old man went out again to his fields with Chu-hsien, also barefooted, following. They saw that the water in the fields was on the same level as that in the creek and had already covered the cotton plants up to their tops. The whole place had become a watery expanse, into which Chu-hsien's father went. The water became deeper and deeper as he advanced, and though it reached his thighs he kept on walking as if he were ready to drown.

She rushed up and grabbed him, saying, "Let's go back. There's water everywhere. Where are you going?"

"My land!" said her father, his voice trembling. "I want to see the cotton plants I planted on my land."

* * *

THE *hsiang* head and Tsao Yueh-hua, chairman of the Peasants' Association, arrived at the village to hold a mass meeting at the Kuan Ti Temple.

As the sound of the gong re-echoed through the village all the peasant militia, Young Pioneers and peasants made their way to the temple. Chu-hsien was among them, for she heard that the meeting would take up the matter of the flood, and felt very happy. Her father, however, was not very enthusiastic, saying that nothing would come out of the meeting.

Looking through the cracks in the gate of his house in the western part of the village, Chao Kwang-fa felt uneasy as he watched the man beating the gong go by. However, he felt quite satisfied as he turned to his little boy and said, "You see, the Sea God is displeased with these paupers, and so it's raining buckets. As I've often said, they can't enjoy themselves if they cultivate land they took from others, and even

though they plant it, Heaven won't let them harvest the crop."

Chao Kwang-fa had been a landlord's bookkeeper. During land reform he had been tried for mistreating his tenants and now he was under the supervision of the Peasants' Association, which kept him from moving about too freely. As soon as Chao turned around, his little boy, Hsiao-fa, opened the gate, sneaked out and went to the meeting. By the time he arrived, the *hsiang* head, barefooted and wearing short trousers, was making a speech.

"Let's think of a plan to save ourselves from the flood," he said. "Only if there is a plan can we do it. More than 600 *mou* of cotton has been covered by water and we can't just stand around without taking action. If we wait a few days more all the cotton will be ruined."

Many people had come to the temple. They wanted to hear how the Communists would handle the flood, but after hearing the *hsiang* head's speech, they felt helpless. Everyone's face was drawn and the atmosphere was heavy and tense. Tsao Cheun-niu, an old peasant who had just benefited by land

reform and had changed his whole outlook on life, felt so morose that he stood on the side and wailed.

Then Tsao Yueh-hua spoke, "Whoever wants food come with me and work in the fields. As the saying goes, check the enemy's offensive with our town defense and check a flood with earth. Let all of us go and build a dam beside the fields and when that's done let's pump out the water. How does that sound?"

Nobody standing below the rostrum responded, they just shook their heads instead of speaking.

Hsiao-fa went up to Uncle Chuen-niu, wondering why such an old man should cry. All of a sudden he recalled the words of his father and in his small boy's way he used them to console the old man, "Heaven re- sents the poor having land, and so Heaven doesn't let you harvest the crop."

Hearing this, Uncle Chuen-niu grew hot with rage. He wiped away his tears and shouted: "These damned landlords are laughing at us. Chao Kwang-fa's little bastard has just told us what they think, that we poor folks can't enjoy



A refugee ship in the flooded district.

— Yeh Fu

the fruits of the land even though we plant it. *Hsiang* head, if there's a way, I'll do my best to carry it out. I can't stand seeing the crop fail on land we've just gotten. No more talk, let's start work on the chairman's plan."

Chu-hsien had wanted to say a few words. She had not because she kept thinking that she was not a peasant and it was not her place to talk. Now she couldn't keep it inside herself any longer. "I'm a girl worker," she began. "Our mill suspended work because of the cotton shortage. Several hundred thousands of workers like me are expecting the new cotton crop, and if it should fail the mills will have to close. We shouldn't think in the old way, because in the past we were ruled by the KMT and who would look after us when a flood came? Now China is led by Chairman Mao and even the Huai River, which has flooded for hundreds of years, has been harnessed, and yet we're afraid of a few showers. What we have to depend on is the vast number of people we have, not Heaven, for our numbers make us powerful."

* * *

THE footpaths between the fields were crowded with people and Tsao Yueh-hua was leading them. Wearing short trousers, Chu-hsien was running to and fro in the pools of water along with many others. Some old peasants were in the crowd, but seeing the rain continue they sighed, "What's the use of trying? It's hopeless!"

All the gunny bags and rush bags which the people had were gathered together, for the plan called for building the dam with earth packed into the bags. However the dirt two feet under water could not be dug up and it was too far to carry it all the way from the village. It was Uncle Chuen-niu who finally thought of using the earth on the tombs which stood above the water level.

With Uncle Chuen-niu setting an example, everyone else followed suit and dug up earth

from their family tombs. Meanwhile the *hsiang* head had mobilized sampans to carry earth from places not too nearby. Young and old, the whole village came out to carry the bags of earth.

In less than three hours a long dam had been built along the creek. People from other villages had gathered to watch the work, and when they went back they mobilized their own people to build dams. As a result several villages took united action. Their forces were formidable and their enthusiasm high. By this time the rain stopped and a storm of applause rolled across the fields.

* * *

THE dam, six or seven *li* long separated the fields from the creek. Along the dam all the water barrows (an endless chain of paddles which is operated with the feet—Editor) which the village had were concentrated. Men and women mounted the barrow stands to make them run. As there were not enough for all the people, old kerosene tins, garbage boxes, pails, calabashes and the like were collected and handed out to the workers. Chu-hsien's father also was busy working with the group of old "skeptics" behind him, and all of them by now seemed quite sure of themselves and their work. The children in the Young Pioneers were helping with basins.

Clutching a crossbar on the stand above the water barrow, Chu-hsien kicked its pedals furiously to make it run. On the same barrow were two militia men, Hsiao-ying and Chao Yung-hai, who was her cousin. It was drizzling and the rain, mixed with perspiration, trickled down Chu-hsien's face. The harder she kicked, the faster the wheel ran, and she felt as though she was standing beside the wheel of a machine in her mill watching the white yarn being spun out of the cotton.

Quite naturally Chu-hsien thought of the competition system adopted by workers in their factories, and so she

suggested to the two young men that they speed up their kicking. The two accepted her challenge and soon the wheel began to turn faster and the quantity of water carried out into the creek by the paddles on the barrow increased. As a new hand at this job, however, Chu-hsien missed a kick on the fast-spinning wheel and found herself hung up in the air with her hands holding the crossbar. Yung-hai and Hsiao-ying quickly slowed down and cackled, and she blushed over her failure.

"I know you're an exemplary worker in your mill, but kicking a water barrow is something you can't do very well," remarked Yung-hai.

* * *

ALL along the dam people on the barrows were singing. Hsiao-ying proposed that they also sing, and when the two others agreed, Yung-hai suggested they sing a concatenation song. This Chu-hsien knew well, for she often had sung it with her cousin when they were youngsters, though she had almost forgotten about it since she had left the village.

Yung-hai started: "We are busy drawing out water in spite of the storm."

Hsiao-ying followed: "To save the cotton crop and so save the cotton mills."

It was Chu-hsien's turn, and after a pause she sang: "Fear not the flood for we have a way to check it." She was the first to begin the second stanza: "The alliance between workers and peasants creates power."

Hsiao-ying sang: "You are working in the city, we in the countryside."

Yung-hai followed: "Workers and peasants are of the same origin."

As soon as the singing finished, Hsiao-ying asked Chu-hsien, "What is the meaning of the word 'alliance'?"

"It means union," replied Chu-hsien. "The lower part of the character is something like 'blood,' and so it means that we

workers and you peasants are of the same blood."

"You explain well," Hsiao-ying was a little sarcastic. "But you look down on us peasants, don't you?"

Cho-hsien replied solemnly, "On what grounds can you say that? How do I look down on the peasants?"

Yung-hai understood the edge on Hsiao-ying's words, for he knew that Hsiao-ying was biased against Chu-hsien. Last spring Hsiao-ying had proposed marriage to her through a match-maker but Chu-hsien had turned him down.

Purposely Yung-hai gave Chu-hsien the hint by saying to Hsiao-ying, "If my cousin doesn't love a bumpkin is no reason you should make such an accusation."

Hearing this Hsiao-ying felt shy. He hastened to retreat, saying, "Of course, a worker should love a worker. How could a worker love a clown?"

Chu-hsien blushed and deliberately changed the subject. "Let's work more quickly. Things are so urgent now that we have no business talking about other things."

While working, Yung-hai said to Hsiao-ying, "Chairman Mao has said that after land reform plenty of peasants will turn into workers."

"Who knows what year that will come true!"

"It can't be very far off," said Chu-hsien. "For instance, if the cotton crop is good this year my mill will have three shifts a day, and by that time it will need more workers. I'm planning to introduce my sister to the mill."

ALTHOUGH everybody kept working, yet by dusk the water in the fields was not reduced very much and the cotton was still submerged. Chu-hsien's father was so weary that he could scarcely lift his arm. Several years ago he had been badly beaten by the Kuomintang police and since that time his back often ached in bad weather. Now it was so sore that he could not stand upright.

Sweating profusely, he stopped to speak to Uncle Shu-sen, "You see, still so much water! So many of us have worked all afternoon and accomplished so little!"

Uncle Shu-sen agreed, saying, "As I've said, Chiang Kai-shek is easy to deal with, but Heaven is not."

Meanwhile Uncle Chuen-niu, who had come up, said: "We started to work at noon and now the water is already an inch lower. Our work hasn't been wasted."

"But by the time the water is all drained off the cotton will be ruined."

At this point Chu-hsien's father said, "We are really working blind. There's no use in trying to save all 600 *mou* at once. In order to gain time, let's drain a few *mou* first."

To this, Uncle Shu-sen said: "I won't agree. Whose land is to be drained first? Anyone whose land is left out will be dissatisfied."

"If this can be effective," said one old man, "the question whose land should be drained first is not serious. No one should be selfish these days. Having yours saved is no different from having mine saved. After all it's for our country that we plant cotton."

The assistant chief of the militia suddenly exclaimed excitedly, "What Chu-hsien's father suggests is excellent. It can be compared to the way Chairman Mao liberated China. He liberated one region after

another, first East China, then South China, and afterwards Tibet. How could he liberate the whole country in one stroke?"

"Undoubtedly we should start with the highest land," said the chairman, "for the highest land is the easiest to save. First drain that and afterwards the land which is not high. I think this is a better plan. We have been too ambitious and so nothing is saved yet."

* * *

AT home, Chu-hsien's mother was waiting for her husband and daughter to come back for supper. It was dark outside and they still had not returned. Finally, a message from the Women's Association, arrived asking that baskets of food be sent to the people working in the fields.

After making up a basket the old woman set out for the family fields. When she saw nobody there and the cotton still under water she became furious. She met a militia man who told her that her husband and daughter were at Chichayao and she immediately set out for the place, thinking of how she would scold her husband.

When she arrived at Chichayao, Chu-hsien was the first one she saw. "Not a piece of land here is ours," said the old woman, burning with anger, "Why do you waste your work on others' land while ours is still to be saved? Is your father crazy?"



Street Acrobats

— Li Hsiao-h

Chu-hsien explained in a low voice, "We must first save the higher land because if it is not drained the water will flow into the lower land. By working on one piece after another we guarantee to have all the fields drained by tonight. Don't worry, all of us here have been organized and are working in whichever field we are ordered to work in. Sooner or later everybody's fields will be rescued. Ma, you mustn't think in the old way."

Hearing this, the mother became more easy and while Chu-hsien, her husband, Yung-hai and Hsiao-ying, who had all joined the two women, stopped to eat she walked around and saw that the water in the fields had been drained. These fields had originally belonged to Tsiao Kuan-fu, the landlord who had been executed for his many crimes, and it was only last winter that they were distributed among 16 poor peasants.

* * *

THE district leader and the district secretary of the Communist Party, hearing that Tsiao Chao village had a successful plan for fighting the flood, came in spite of the darkness to study the plan in order to better carry out the work for the entire district. By the time they arrived more than 60 *mou* had been saved from the water and the peasants were dismantling the barrow stands so as to move them to another place.

Listening to the *hsiang* head's report, the district leader jotted down notes. When the report was finished he sent word to the responsible people of Heng Tang *hsiang* and Lung Shih *hsiang* to mobilize the people there that same night to fight the flood without delay. The experience in this one village had proved that Heaven could be overcome only by mobilizing the people.

More than 200 men came from Shun Ho Chen, a town several *li* from the village. They came the same night they were called and among them

were Liberation Army men, industrialists, merchants, cotton companies' managers, and the cooperative's manager and accountant. There also were 10 teachers and the primary school principal. The *hsiang* head organized them into three squads and sent them out to help the people in the nearby villages.

Almost all the sources of manpower were mobilized. Third Aunt, Chu-hsien's neighbor, also came. Those who were left in the villages were only the children and the very old. Since there were not enough barrows for so many people a shift system was adopted.

Chu-hsien was very tired but when she saw the splendor of the power of the people and the untiring spirit of the district leader and the district secretary in helping the peasants she could not slow down in her own efforts. She felt that all these people were laboring for her, a worker in a cotton mill.

It was not long before several hundred *mou* of land was out of danger. The land belonging to Chu-hsien's father also was saved.

Of some 600 *mou* of land more than 500 had been saved. Only 70 *mou*, which lay close to the creek, was yet to be saved, because the water in the creek was still high and the sea tide was up these few days. The neighboring villages had more of this kind of land and unless the creek was drained the cotton there would be ruined.

* * *

AS soon as day broke the *hsiang* head hurried off to the district office to consult with the district leader, who had set up a temporary office to take charge of the drive in various



hsiang. Since draining the creek was entirely impossible the decision agreed upon was first to raise and strengthen the dam at the edge of the creek and then to drain the low-lying fields. The district leader promised pumping boats.

More than 2,000 people had concentrated from all the *hsiang* in the district. However, they did not know what to do when the bags filled with dirt were thrown into the creek and were quickly swept away by the fast flowing water, until some people suggested that a row of piles parallel to the dam be driven in. Presently the piles which had been stocked for a new school building were carried from Shun Ho Chen, and some militiamen voluntarily plunged into the creek and set to work. As a safeguard against the swift stream, each one was fastened around his waist by a rope. Though their lips turned blue with cold they insisted upon working on when those on the bank asked to relieve them.

As soon as the row of piles had been sunk, people began to throw the dirt-filled bags into the space between the piles and the dam. In two hours the dam had been raised half a man high above the water. The pumping boats arrived. The barrows, pails and calabashes were concentrated on the bank of the creek. And the people, making up a veritable army of workers, fought the flood with all their might.

By the time the noon sun was up even the several hundred *mou* of cotton fields in Chow Cha Hung and Shih Cha Lung,

which were beside the creek, had been drained.

MR. Chou, manager of the cooperative, who had come to help run a barrow, squatted alongside it smoking a cigarette. Next to him were sitting Chu-hsien's father and Uncle Shu-sen.

"Mr. Chou" said Chu-hsien's father, "Now I can sign a contract with your outfit. With the flood, the crop will naturally be discounted, but each *mou* still can yield 170 catties, I think. Let me sell you 160 catties."

"Better sell the whole crop to the co-ops. Why do you want to keep 10 catties a *mou* for yourself?" queried Uncle Shu-sen. "This spring when the government wanted to purchase our last year's stock I was the first to follow its request to the letter. I even sold the co-op the cotton rolls I had intended to spin into thread."

"You don't understand," replied Chu-hsien's father. The 10 catties I want to leave are not for myself. I want to donate it to the government to buy planes and guns for Korea."

Chow juttied out his thumb by way of congratulation and said, "Since the coming of the Communists you old men have really become unselfish! There's nothing we can't overcome now!"

Uncle Shu-sen proudly said, "Don't think we're so old. Thanks to Chairman Mao we still have some more years of a happy life."

After the mid-day meal the peasants of Tsiao Chao village organized what they called a shock brigade and marched to Heng Tang *hsiang* to help fight the flood there, carrying pails, calabashes and barrows with them.

It didn't rain the whole day, though the sky remained overcast. It seemed that the rain had retreated under the pressure of the people's power. The wind drove the clouds north, and into their highest layers soared swallows and gulls.

"It's clearing up!" shouted all the old peasants as one man.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 274)

The schools are now open to laborers and peasants, and their children are welcomed with open arms.

What is more, school is open to the blind. Formerly the blind were looked down upon and in Kunming could only enter an American-backed school where they were taught to forget about China and admire foreigners, especially the wealth of Americans. They scarcely knew anything about their own country.

In our college seven blind students were admitted this term. They eat with us and live with us in the same dormitory. Everybody is willing to lend them a hand whenever necessary. Our department was proud to have five of them, and soon after their arrival a welcome meeting was held in their honor.

At the meeting the newcomers told us how they had little chance to study in pre-liberation days and how in many ways their blindness was due to the reactionary regime we had all lived under, for, as one of the girls explained, science was backward and in order to rule, the KMT fostered feudal ideas and superstition. Therefore, some people had been afraid to go see a doctor, even if they could afford one. As a result people went blind without just cause.

Today, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, the people have swept the KMT and their rubbish away and science for all the people is being fostered and a modern nation is in the making.

As expressed by one of the blind students, the situation for them has changed entirely. In view of the new government and the cooperative attitude with which they were received at this school, all of them can look to the future with hope for they too know that in the new China there is a place for them.

CHANG SHU-I

Kunming Teachers' College
Kunming
November 6, 1951

A GREAT VICTORY

To the Editor:

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the birth of new China are glorious milestones in world history. The population of China is equal to that of Europe as a whole and much larger than the total of the three main surviving imperialist countries, the US, Britain and France combined.

Since the victory of the Chinese Revolution the total population of the

socialist and new democratic countries has reached 800,000,000, two-fifths of the entire world's population. Politically they are united like one.

Everybody has the feeling that a tremendous change has taken place throughout the world. The victory of the Chinese people has brought on the obvious superiority of the world camp of peace and democracy over the imperialist camp of aggression.

Today, in China, our duty is to continue the movement for Resisting American Imperialism and Aiding Korea, and to oppose the American plot of rearming Japan. All over the world the people must become united in the struggle for lasting peace and the defeat of the imperialists.

TUNG HUANG-SUN

Shanghai
November 18, 1951

FIVE-POWER PACT

To the Editor:

After reading the article "American POW's Demand Successful Peace" in the October REVIEW I cannot help but feel harshly toward the warmongering Truman administration which is the instrument of the Wall Street millionaires.

If, as they claim, the American imperialists are concerned about world security then why have they ignored the peace-loving people's wishes for peace and instead plunged into the Korean conflict, and moreover illegally occupied Chinese territory—Taiwan?

The American soldiers in Korea are for the most part from the ranks of the common people and certainly do not represent the minority of Americans who are profiting from the fighting in Korea.

The numerous letters and broadcasts by POW's show that their hearts are not in this war. The good treatment that they report they have received from the Chinese volunteers and the Korean People's Army has also opened the eyes of many American boys.

If the war continues and the American big shots wreck the peace talks then it will mean more and more deaths for the American soldiers, while only a few back home will reap huge profits.

In view of the above-mentioned, I strongly support the demand which is unanimous among the world's peace-loving people, including the American people: a five-nation conference must be called immediately made up of China, USSR, US, Britain and France to get together and guarantee world peace.

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
November 12, 1951

BACK HOME

To the Editor:

Being a Cantonese boy who had lived in Hongkong for 14 years, I was thrilled to have the opportunity to return to my motherland.

Hongkong is an island colony under British rule and it also is the scene of great activity by the imperialists and bourgeois. Hence the ordinary people there, especially the poor, are exploited

and treated with severity. Classes are clearly divided. The central part of the city is the best district, where the imperialists and the bourgeois dwell. Rows of huts built of wood or straw on the hillsides are shelters for the laborers and the poor struggling on the brink of hunger and disaster.

There are two types of schools in Hongkong, public and private. The former belong to the Hongkong government and their students have a tendency to become

menials of the British Empire. Private schools cater to the bourgeois, and they are looked upon as shops, the teachers as clerks, knowledge as goods, and the students as customers coming to buy knowledge. Tuition is of chief importance.

It should be said that there are a few progressive schools which try to tell their students the truth about their motherland, China. But these are very few and constantly harassed by the

For Whom Does the Voice of America Speak?

ALTHOUGH I have left my native land, I keep in touch partially by listening to the Voice of America. This, I am sorry to say, lies, and not even intelligently.

Every rumor and piece of scuttlebutt is presented as "news" about China. For instance, it speaks of "Soviet officers striding around the streets of Shanghai." I've been here since liberation and have yet to see one officer. However, I could mention hundreds of American officers who were all over the streets of Shanghai when Washington was backing Chiang.

I am sure that the new Chinese government really wants peace, and here is the proof: **I** it wanted war it would make it compulsory for every Chinese to listen to the VOA. This would rouse the Chinese people to a seething fury of hatred for America. For instance:

The VOA keeps building up "UN victories" in Korea which it calls "punishment inflicted on the Chinese Reds." Punishment! Punishment for defending their homeland from attack! This, in the special edition of the VOA for the Far East, and intended for the ears of the Chinese people! And it keeps speaking of these Chinese as the "enemy," as in the repeated assertion that America "must not turn 'Formosa' over to the enemy."

More reports I have heard on the VOA, beamed to the Far East: Representative Martin said that the US must be militarily strong or, and these are his exact words: "We will not be able to dictate peace on our terms in Asia."

Also somebody (I did not catch his name) speaking in California said that "we must build up our military strength in Asia" and then "we can use the Asiatics to drive the Russians back—then Asia will be free." This is not the only time the VOA has advocated using Asians as cannon-fodder.

The Voice has outdone itself in double-talk and distortion in covering

the Kaisung neutrality violations. These are some statements issued by various US spokesmen on different days:

1) Absolutely no UN planes flew over the Kaisung area. It was a despicable Communist lie.

2) Every day many UN planes flew over the Kaisung area, since they had a perfect right to do so.

3) One UN plane flew over the Kaisung area; it had been lost due to faulty navigation.

4) The UN has always observed strict neutrality.

5) It was impossible for the UN to observe strict neutrality because of Kaisung's location.

* * *

WE here in China have the privilege of learning from Hongkong via the Voice what is supposed to be going on around us. Many foreign businessmen and missionaries, on arriving in the British colony from China, apparently rush to the nearest newspaper or broadcasting station to give supposed "eyewitness accounts." Those quoted by the VOA never publicly blame their own government—its embargo, its refusal to recognize China—for their "misfortunes."

And there is no profit in bringing out the point that the US refusal to allow missions to send money to China might be responsible for the missionaries leaving China, because they no longer can live here in the style to which they had become accustomed.

Here I might insert that according to the testimony which I, with my own ears, have heard from some missionaries, they are leaving China because the Lord called them to return home. But there is no glory in publicly putting the blame where it belongs, on the home government, nor even on the Lord. Fame and fortune come from blaming the "Reds."

A few weeks ago an Anglican bishop reported from Hongkong that in the

past year China has "expelled 600 missionaries." (These 600 evidently did not include those the Lord called home—or did the good bishop get his wires crossed somehow?)

Although the purpose of this letter is to deal with the Voice of America and the China and Far East scene, the VOA's "Press Opinion, USA" deserves a paragraph or two.

After insisting ad nauseum that America has "freedom of the press," the editorials it quotes always uphold the government policies and statements by US stooges and satellites, no matter how ridiculous, how vicious, or how downright stupid these might be. Any thinking person, on hearing these editorials quoted day after dreary day, is inevitably forced to come to one of three conclusions; either 1) the government controls the press, 2) the press controls the government, or 3) both are controlled by the same powerful group.

The papers chosen for the honor of being quoted are the same ones every day. Occasionally an outsider comes in, but it almost always sees eye-to-eye with the old standbys.

Someone should take the Voice and lead it to an art gallery and show it a pretty picture in beautiful pastel shades—with here and there a splash of black. How the black gives tone and stamina and meaning to the picture! If only the VOA could occasionally quote an editorial that blasts government policy, an editorial that says, in polite editorial words: "Truman and Acheson are bloody fools and their pig-headed attitude can lead to nothing but hideous disaster."

To sum it all up: So crude, so inept, so downright nauseating is the Voice of America, one is forced to wonder whether it is subsidized by "Moscow gold." Can it be Russia's secret weapon?

D. FISCHER

Shanghai
November 8, 1951

Hongkong government.

When I learned that my classmates returning to China were fervently welcomed I was deeply impressed and made up my mind to go back to my motherland. After graduation I left Hongkong.

When I arrived at the border the inspector asked me if I was going to Canton. When I told him I was leaving Hongkong for good he said, "Fine, China has gone forward a great deal under Chairman Mao and she needs her youth to take part in building a new nation."

When I arrived in Changsha my fellow travelers and myself were welcomed with great enthusiasm. Our schoolmates here treat us like brothers, teach us Hunan dialect, and assist us in every possible way. I have found that China is a large family and am both glad and proud to be in new China.

M. W. KWOK

Hsiangya Medical College
Changsha
October 31, 1951

RETURN TO CHINA

To the Editor:

I am a graduate of Hong To Middle School, one of the famous progressive middle schools in Hongkong. After graduation I returned to my mother country without hesitation.

While traveling through my motherland I paid close attention to all the new sights—both remarkable and delightful.

The workers at the railway station loaded the baggage enthusiastically. The Students' Union of Canton solved our eating and lodging problems. The city of Canton has an air of progress and simplicity and the people are working for their country. The old overwhelming signs of luxury and corruption for the few are gone.

Price stability and large-scale construction works are among new China's biggest achievements. For example, the KMT-destroyed Pearl River Bridge was rebuilt last year. There are manifest improvements in economic spheres and cultural activities as well. The students are enthusiastic and their political level has gone up, and many have volunteered for military cadre schools.

Most of us here are willing to exert our immense energy toward "triple study"—scientific, political, and physical training. We are ready to serve our motherland any time.

K. A. YUEN

Changsha
November 3, 1951



Above: A crucial moment in the film "Steel Warrior" international film festival prize-winner.



Above: A still from the movie, "Liu Hu-lan," a folk opera which enjoyed great success both on stage and screen.

Below: A scene from the folk opera "Liberation of Hainan Island." This photo was taken during a performance in Canton.



CHINA MONTHLY REVIEW INDEX

January-December 1951

CHINA

Agriculture

	Month	Page
A Visit to Nan Chuang Yuan	Jan.	21
A Northeast Village Prospers	March	127
Land Reform in Fukien	May	232
The Revival of a Fukien Village	May	235
Food Problem Solved (editorial)	July	3
A Model Farmer	July	46
Land Restored to Its Masters	August	65
Mechanized Farm Training School	Oct.	174
Farm Nursery in Honan	Oct.	207
China Feeds Herself (editorial)	Nov.	219

Culture and Education

Reforming the Colleges	Jan.	8
A New Folk Opera and a New Ballet	Jan.	24
"Who is the Enemy?" (short story)	Jan.	33
Resolutions of Northeastern People's Government on Higher Education	Jan.	47
Gangster Rule in a University Ended	Feb.	64
"Landlord and Tenant" (short story)	Feb.	65
Education for the People	March	113
New Deal for the Movie Industry	March	123
Lunar New Year Posters	March	144
New Direction for St. John's	March	146
Taiping Revolution Exhibition	April	179
"Fang Chen-chu" (play review)	April	180
The Life of San Mao	April	196
"Stolen Fruit is Not Sweet" (short story)	May	258
People's University—A New School	May	266
East China Fine Arts Exhibition	June	288
Trends in Chinese Opera	July	16
"Dragon's Beard Drain" (play review)	August	78
University Student's Diary	Sept.	123
An Artist in New China	Sept.	127
"Love" (short story)	Sept.	143
Students Look to the Future	Oct.	176
"Marriage" (short story)	Oct.	178
"It Happened at Willow Castle" (book review)	Oct.	214
"Leaves from a Sandan Notebook" (book review)	Oct.	215
Sinkiang Art Troupe (picture spread)	Oct.	216
Education for the People	Nov.	220
China's New Academia Sinica	Nov.	235
Three Former Mission Colleges	Nov.	242
"Avenging My Father" (short story)	Nov.	268
Art and Science in New China	Dec.	308
"Saving the Cotton Crop" (short story)	Dec.	323
New Era for China's Theater (picture spread)	Dec.	330

Economic

New Rail Link for Southwest	Jan.	41
New China's Economy Shapes Up	April	209
Bigger Market for Native Products	June	310
New Customs Regulations	August	92
Exhibitions Spark Trade Revival	Sept.	148
Coal Production Hits New High	Nov.	257
Helping Private Enterprise	Nov.	261
Silk Industry Prospers	Dec.	295

Foreign Relations

The People's Unity (editorial)	Jan.	3
--	------	---

Peking Opposes US War in Korea	Jan.	6
Open Letter to American POW's	Jan.	43
US "War" Against China (editorial)	Feb.	55
US Pressure on China Backfires	Feb.	85
Reply to an American Friend	Feb.	91
Who Wants War? (editorial)	March	111
American Espionage Agents in Tientsin	June	312
End of Wall Street in Shanghai	July	48
US Spy Ring in Peking Smashed	Sept.	130
Letter to the Family in America	Nov.	230

Labor

Organizing a New Labor Union	Jan.	11
China's First Labor Insurance Law	Jan.	19
New Life for China's Coal Miners	May	250
China's Workers Build for Future	May	251
Emulation Drives Raise Production	May	255
Labor Insurance for Workers	June	309
Workers Join Production Drive	July	10
Canton Workers Forge Ahead	July	13
Workers' Hangchow Sanatoria (picture spread)	July	30
Labor Emulation Drive (editorial)	August	63
Workers' Welfare in Dairen (picture spread)	Sept.	152
The First Labor Hero	Dec.	311

Miscellaneous

Christian Work in China	Jan.	14
Philatelic Stamps in New China	Jan.	22
Fukien's Year of Progress	Jan.	23
Letter from Canton	Jan.	31
A Country Village Looks Back	Feb.	57
The New China Way and the KMT Way	Feb.	88
Reforming Criminals in New China	March	116
Letter from Peking	March	148
The Reformation of My Wife	March	150
"New China: Friend or Foe" (book review)	March	158
Chinese YMCA Enters New Era	April	173
Kuo Tsun-ching—Army Heroine	April	194
Letter from Chengtu	April	201
New Hsiangya Medical College	April	204
Anti-Smallpox Drive	April	207
A Look at Inner Mongolia	April	213
"Two Kinds of Time" (book review)	April	214
"China Shakes the World" (book review)	April	214
The Challenge to the Church	May	230
No-Man's Land in North China	May	238
The Tibetan Campaign (picture spread)	May	244
Catholic Death House in Canton	May	257
Peking's Postwomen	May	263
Letter from Sikang	May	269
Two Years of Progress (editorial)	June	275
The Two Years Since Liberation	June	277
Christianity in China Enters New Era	June	280
What "Cultural Aggression" Means	June	283
May Day in Peking	June	287
Letter from Chengtu	June	291
Letter from Changsha	June	307
Peking's Reformed Policemen	June	317
Agnes Smedley	June	320
The Sailor Who Became Mayor	June	322
Letter from Sian	July	14
Tun-Huang Exhibition	July	28
Letter from Canton	August	93
The People's Liberation Army	August	95

Victory in the Civil War	August	96
Rural Postal Service	August	101
A Story of a Hero	August	106
Letter from Nanchang	August	110
Changsha's New Waterworks	Sept.	121
An Old Revolutionary Village	Sept.	134
Visit to Western Hunan	Sept.	141
Women Gain New Freedom	Sept.	150
Two Historic Years (editorial)	Oct.	163
Medicine for the People	Oct.	171
Letter from Amoy	Oct.	172
Mohammedans in New China	Oct.	182
Peking Pedicab Drivers	Oct.	210
Catholic Church Patriotic Movement	Nov.	227
Home of Overseas Chinese	Nov.	232
Letter from Soochow	Nov.	240
Writer Replies to Critic	Nov.	260
Letter from Kaifeng	Dec.	285
Sian Report	Dec.	287
Women Break Feudal Bonds	Dec.	288
Minority Peoples in Kweichow	Dec.	289
Szechuen Notes	Dec.	305
Peking Round-up	Dec.	321

Political

Rounding Up Special Agents	Feb.	83
End of a Secret Society	March	136
International Women's Day in China	April	169
New Roles for Peking Women	April	172
Eliminating Bandits in Hunan	April	177
Students Mark May Fourth Anniversary	May	264
Drive Against Spies and Saboteurs	July	40
Exposure of a Secret Society	August	104
China's United Front	Oct.	165
PPCC National Committee Meeting	Dec.	278

Relief and Rehabilitation

Fighting Locusts from the Air	Sept.	154
Reconstruction in New China	Oct.	194
Changsha's Public Health Program	Nov.	225
Harnessing the Huai River	Nov.	244

Shanghai

Letter from Shanghai	Jan.	inside back cover
Shanghai Workers' Parade (picture spread)	April	188
Shanghai Native Products Exhibition	July	36
Shanghai Notes	August	81
The New Shanghai (picture spread)	Oct.	188
Shanghai's New Police Force	Nov.	264

Taiwan

Chiang's KMT: Same Old Gang	Feb.	95
Down the Drain on Taiwan	Oct.	193

BURMA

The Burmese People's Struggle	April	198
---	-------	-----

INDO-CHINA

People of Vietnam Fight for Freedom (picture spread)	Jan.	26
Ho Chi Minh: Leader of Vietnam	Feb.	75
New Vietnam United Front	July	51

JAPAN

Restoring the Old Japan	Feb.	inside back cover
-----------------------------------	------	----------------------

Rearming of Japan (editorial)	April	163
America's Japan Policy Doomed	April	165
America's "Draft Peace Treaty"	July	5
Japan at the Crossroads	Sept.	117

KOREA

Peking Opposes US War in Korea	Jan.	6
Who Commits the Atrocities? (picture spread)	Jan.	18
The War in Korea	Jan.	77
"Korea Today" (book review)	Feb.	106
Who Wants War? (editorial)	March	111
Medical Volunteers for Korea	March	120
POW's in Korea (picture spread)	March	134
American War Prisoners in Korea (picture spread)	April	216
American War Prisoners (editorial)	May	219
The Voice of American POW's	May	221
Atrocities in Korea (picture spread)	May	226
Partial Unofficial List of US POW's	May supplement	
A Visit to POW Camp in North Korea	June	297
American POW's Broadcast from Korea	June	298
Partial List of American POW's	June	324
US Prisoners Broadcast from Korea	July	20
Report from Korea	July	22
Partial List of American POW's	July	26
Chinese Volunteers in Korea	August	68
US Prisoners' Statements	August	70
Partial List of American POW's	August	72
Who Wants War? (editorial)	Sept.	115
Atrocities in Korea (picture spread)	Sept.	136
Volunteers in Korea (picture spread)	Sept.	160
POW's Demand Peace	Oct.	198
Record of Armistice Talks	Oct.	202
Letters from American POW's	Nov.	251
POW Massacre Fiasco (editorial)	Dec.	275
American and Korean POW's (picture spread)	Dec.	276
Education in Korea	Dec.	282
POW's Christmas Cards	Dec.	300
US Aerial Superiority Ending (picture spread)	Dec.	307
US Planes Attack POW Camp	Dec.	314
US "Massacre" Claim Refuted	Dec.	316
Partial List of Prisoners of War	Dec.	318

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Liberation Movement	Jan.	15
Luis Taruc: Philippine People's Leader	March	121

UNITED STATES

Wall Street's "Men in Government"	Jan.	45
Who Pays US Armaments Bill?	March	129
American People's Struggle for Peace	May	229
American Way on Okinawa	August	91

MISCELLANEOUS

"People in Colonies" (book review)	Jan.	50
Report on the World Peace Congress	Feb.	61
The Challenge to the Church	May	230
The Kashmir Dispute	June	314
"Flame and the Flower" (book review)	Nov.	271
"So Many! So Gallant!" (book review)	Nov.	271

DOCUMENTS

Full Text of Wu Hsiu-chuan's Speech in UN Security Council	Jan. supplement	
Wu Hsiu-chuan's Proposed Speech to the UN Political Committee	Feb.	99
Statement on UN Cease-fire Proposal	March	153

New Era for China's Theatrical World

With a rich heritage, an era of struggle during the Chinese Revolution, and the present building of a new nation, the Chinese theater has a wealth of material to choose from.

Perhaps the most outstanding progress has been made in the movie industry. Formerly retarded by the near monopoly exercised by American companies, the Chinese movies have advanced further in the last two years than in all the time of their previous existence. Already a number of Chinese products have won prizes at international film festivals in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Liberation has not meant an end to the ancient historical operas for which China has been noted. Rather, the result has been the rebirth of many tales which were held as too "dangerous" in thought content under the KMT regime. The popular Peking opera and Shaohsing opera are both going stronger than ever.

A new feature in the world of the theater has been the rise and growth of a new type of opera, the folk opera. Different from the old Chinese opera in that it is devoted to a modern theme, the folk opera tells the story, in song and words, of the fight for liberation.

In the field of the drama, liberation has brought forth a number of new plays. Author Lao Shaw, known abroad for his novel "Rickshaw Boy," has written three new plays since liberation, all of which have been well received by both critics and the public.

Right: Japanese Premier Ito and John Foster, an ex-US Secretary of State, forcing Chinese envoy to sign away Taiwan to Japan. This scene is from a living-newspaper production put on in Shanghai's Lyceum Theater.



Above: "The White Haired Girl," one of the most famous folk operas to be performed since liberation, has been made into a movie.



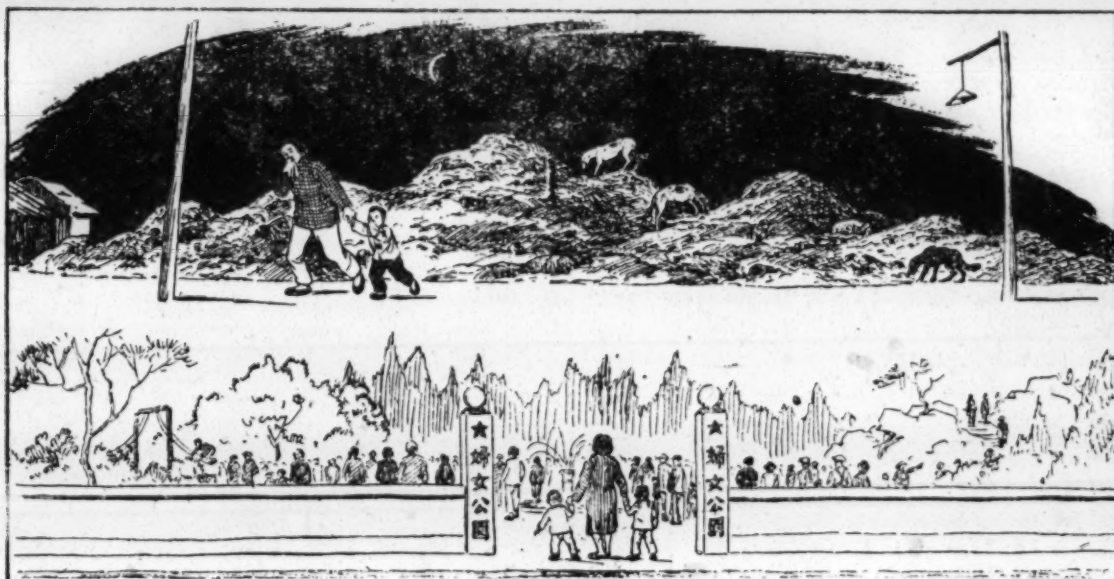
Above: A scene from "Apricot Village," a new Shaohsing opera taken from an old play.



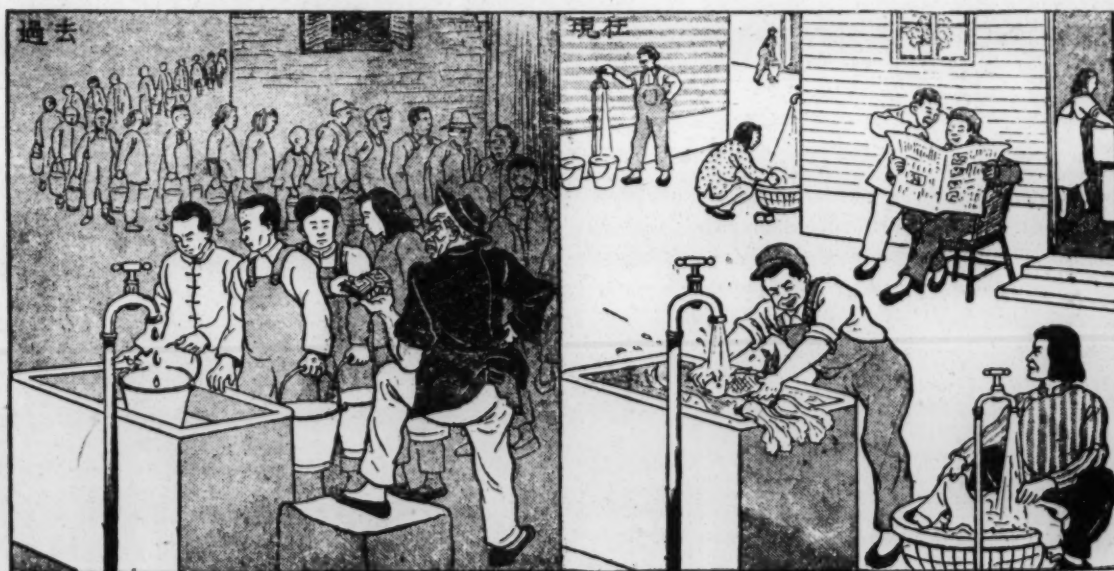
CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



Newspaper-study classes are popular in factories and offices.



Comment on an actual occurrence in Tsingtao. A pre-liberation garbage heap in a workers' district has been turned into a popular park since liberation.



Past and present: Before liberation Kuomintang racketeers controlled water in city districts without running water in houses. Today, the racketeers have been driven out and there is no longer only one tap for a whole district.